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Barcode Number	Box Number	Total of Volumes	Call Number
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 029 767 690 8	2199A	193	Z673.A5 no. 1-193 (1941-1946)
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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 029 767 692 1	2200A	40	Z673.C76Z9— Z693
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 0 029 767 693 3	2200B	53	Z695.9— Z733.B142

Spot announcements for public libraries: Series XXXII

(RETYPE THESE ON YOUR OWN LETTERHEAD WITH SUITABLE INSERTS. ONE TO A PAGE)

ANNOUNCER: Ladies, do you know the smartest spring combination? It's not sulphur and molasses; it's not first robins and spring thaws. It's club program chairmen and libraries. Bright program chairmen know that the smartest thing to do is to ask the _____ Library for help in lining up a year's work that will seem just as good next February as it does this February.

ANNOUNCER: Did you know George Washington had stage fright and seldom spoke in public? As a result, he wrote so many letters and essays that almost every thought he ever had has been preserved on paper. He wrote to his wife, his step-children; and in his letters, he put many of the intimate things, the little everyday jokes and opinions of people that are missing in the records of most great men. These make good reading and you will find Washington's letters and biography at the _____ Public Library. Ask for them.

ANNOUNCER: So you're going to South America! Don't be satisfied with sign language when you get there. Be able to express yourself. The_____ Library can help make your trip a success if you begin now to study their books in beginning Spanish. You can teach yourself. Your library is located at_____.

ANNOUNCER: You too can learn a foreign language, and you don't have to go to school to do it! Many men and women have taught themselves to read a foreign language with ease, by the use of grammars, readers and dictionaries. You can progress at your own speed, and your study need not cost you one cent if you use the books from the public library. Let the Library help you today.

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(RETYPE THESE ON YOUR OWN LETTERHEAD WITH SUITABLE INSERTS. ONE TO A PAGE.)

ANNOUNCER: Does your mouth water at the thought of luscious berries and cream? You probably know that berries picked and served the same day are far superior to anything bought in stores. Why not grow your own in your back yard? You don't have to be a wizard to succeed at home fruit growing. Just learn certain fundamentals like how long it takes various varieties to come into bearing, whether or not they are self-pollinating, and how to make best use of your berry patch. Did you know you can obtain information like this from your public library? And this is the time of year to make your plans for the summer! Your librarian can give you books to help plan the best use of your gardening time and space.

ANNOUNCER: Have you ever figured up the yearly cost of getting little repair jobs done in your house? There's always something that needs fixing. You can do many of those jobs yourself if you just know how, and the public library has books that can show you which can be done by amateur handymen, and which call for expert handling. Get acquainted with the library books on how to tackle simple repair jobs.

ANNOUNCER: Planning to build a small house? If you've never built one before, you're going to need some hints on planning; on the unforeseen expenses that often catch the inexperienced homebuilder unaware; on the advantages and disadvantages of various types of structures.

You can plan your house much more efficiently <u>if you use your library first</u>. Your librarian doesn't have a first hand knowledge about building any more than she does of many subject fields. But she does know the pamphlets and books which give you the help you need! Stop in the library, and get some suggestions today. If you want to learn by the horrible experience of somebody else, ask the librarian for <u>Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House</u>. What happens to Mr. Blandings shouldn't happen to anybody. But it happens all too often, and it helps to be warned.

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#195

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Thursday afternoon, June 20

The fight against home-grown fascism requires the positive support of libraries, Mrs. Elizabeth Morrow Bacon, editor of Young World Books said this afternoon at a meeting of the Library Unions Round Table, held in connection with American Library Association conference now in progress. The meeting was in the Memorial Auditorium.

"The very existence of libraries is at stake," Mrs. Bacon said. "In Germany you may remember that the Nazis burned the books. The home-grown fascists are the ones here who cut down library budgets, curtail essential services, consider low taxes more important then culture and education.

"We speak often these days about books to educate the Germans or the Japanese or the Italians in the ways of democracy, but there is also an obvious need for books to educate Americans too. The librarians must work to make these books available, and to make people want to read them."

Mortimer Adler, professor of the philosophy of law at the University of Chicago, and author of How To Read A Book, described the University's "great books" program at another session of the conference this afternoon. The "great books" courses are leaving the campus. During the past year, housewives and job-holders read and discussed the great books in public libraries in the Chicago area above. During 1946-47, 2500 people are expected to enroll for library courses in Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Washington.

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February 7, 1947

TO: Publicity Managers of the State Federal Relations Committees

FROM: Mary C. Tuomey, A.L.A. Public Relations Office

SITUATION AS OF TODAY: The Public Library Service Demonstration Bill was introduced into the Senate January 6, by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama speaking for himself and Senator Aiken of Vermont. Paul Howard believes that S. 48 is the lowest number ever accorded an education bill. The bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare under the chairmanship of Senator Robert Taft of Ohio. Nine of the thirteen members of the new committee supported the bill last year while two members were recently elected to Congress.

OUR JOB: We are off to a flying start but we must keep going at a strong momentum. We will have to reinforce the gains made last year and create new interest and support for the bill.

Our immediate job is to persuade a cautious Congress that this bill is needed, and more important, wanted by people living in the congressman's home district. We can do this by a unified effort of the State Federal Relations Committees.

Begin now to:

1. Notify state associations which supported the bill last year that it has been reintroduced and their support is again needed. National organizations have already been informed.

2. Notify librarians through action letters or other feasible methods of the reintroduction of the bill. We are enclosing an action letter to send to librarians within the state.

Many librarians reported at the Midwinter Conference that they were anxious to work for the program but had not been approached by the state committees. Urge those librarians to use their local contacts in securing newspaper and radio publicity for the bill, and most important, interest outside groups and individuals in the

area basis upon the development of library service.

2. What are the major provisions of the Library Demonstration Bill?

The major provisions of the Library Demonstration Bill are:

a. State Library Agencies may submit plans for use of federal funds in demonstrating public library service primarily in rural areas. These plans shall be drawn entirely by the State agencies and need not be uniform throughout the country.

b. Two types of plans may be submitted: one calling for a basic demonstration using $25,000 per year for five years in each state, financed entirely by federal funds; or an expanded plan may be added to this which would allow states to match an additional $25,000 to $75,000 of federal funds annually for five years.

c. The Commission of Education would be required to make annual reports to Congress upon the operation of the demonstrations and would be required to make a final public report evaluating the demonstrations.

3. What may the Commissioner of Education require in state plans?

The Commissioner of Education requires the following in state plans:

a. A certificate from the Governor designating a state library agency to administer the plan and a state treasurer or similar financial officer to have custody of funds.

b. The state plan:

1. Shall establish policies and methods to be followed in utilizing funds.
2. Shall include any rules, regulations and standards.
3. Shall include any requirements for matching funds made by state library agency and relating to the use of federal funds within the libraries, selection of personnel, books and materials. And so far as consistent with purposes of the act, the determination of uses of funds are explicitly reserved to states and their local sub-divisions.
4. May not require uniformity of plans.

4. Who is behind the Public Library Service Demonstration Bill?

The Library Demonstration Bill (H.R. 2465 - S. 48) was developed in cooperation with the American Library Association, which sponsors it. The A.L.A. is the national, non-profit, professional association of librarians and libraries. For 70 years, it has stood for progressive library service, and for the last 20 has administered funds contributed for the extension of libraries to areas without them.

5. What is a library service demonstration?

A demonstration is a sample of library service which is available to a community for a length of time sufficient to show (a) how books, magazines, films and other materials can be provided to the whole community at low cost; (b) why trained librarians are as necessary to good library service as trained teachers are to good schools; (c) how public libraries are controlled by the people themselves through boards of trustees; (d) how public library service can be permanently theirs, through tax-support, spread over a large enough area to keep the cost reasonably low; and (e) to show the taxpayers just what the cost will be.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

New Address: 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

January 23, 1947

Hon. Robert A. Taft, Chairman
Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Taft:

This letter is to express the interest of all Ohio librarians and library trustees in S. 48, providing for demonstrations of public library service. We remember you as a great friend of libraries in the days when you were in the Ohio legislature. The help you gave us then has been of lasting benefit.

We know that you recognize public libraries as an integral part of the educational structure and consequently their support is primarily the responsibility of local and state government. In 1945 the Ohio legislature established a Library Survey Commission which has prepared legislation, including financial assistance, which it is recommending to the 1947 biennium. Governor Herbert has announced his support of it and we are confident that it will be passed.

A major problem in obtaining maximum efficiency in the use of public funds for libraries is the creation of larger units of service. Demonstrations of this principle, in Ohio and throughout the United States, can best be performed through the leadership and support of the federal government. This is the purpose of S. 48.

Although we in Ohio and librarians everywhere are making every effort to obtain adequate local and State funds, the stimulation and education resulting from demonstrations of standard service all over the country would be of benefit far exceeding its actual cost. Such support and leadership would not impair local responsibility, it would greatly strengthen and encourage it to work for more efficient use of the funds available.

We realize that your support of S.48 would insure its passage. It is with a profound sense of our responsibility as your constituents that we urge you to favor it in the interests of more enlightened citizenship throughout our land.

Sincerely yours,

R. Russell Munn
President

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
~~EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 216 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 11~~
NEW ADDRESS: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

March 17, 1947

To Presidents and Secretaries of Groups Meeting
at the San Francisco Conference, June 29-July 5, 1947:

Theme. President Rothrock has announced the following theme for the San Francisco Conference: A MORATORIUM ON TRIVIA.

Schedule. Two copies of the tentative schedule of meetings for the San Francisco Conference are enclosed. An attempt has been made to follow the desires of the groups in making the schedule, but it has been impossible to avoid all conflicts or to schedule all meetings for the periods preferred by each group because of the great number of meetings. It is our practice not to schedule meetings of A.L.A. Committees, Divisions, Sections or Round Tables during general session periods, and only closed committee and board meetings are assigned to free periods. Please check the schedule over carefully.

This year, as you probably know, the Association will have to pay a rental on meeting rooms. Many of the groups requesting meeting space have not sent in their estimates of attendance. It is vital that the attendance figures, as given in the tentative schedule, be checked, verified and confirmed with me at the earliest possible moment.

If the period assigned to your meeting or meetings is not satisfactory, please notify us as soon as possible. Also, note if the indication as to whether the meeting is to be closed or open to the public is correct. The complete schedule is to go to the Local Committee in San Francisco by April 1. Officers who have not sent in information about the meetings of their groups are requested to do so immediately.

Meal Functions. If you are planning any meal function, breakfast, luncheon, tea, or dinner, may we have the name of the person who will be responsible for the arrangements. Additional information as to prices for meals and arrangements for handling sale of tickets, if necessary, will then be sent to the individual in each group who is responsible for these arrangements.

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SERIAL RECORD FEB 1 1947

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

FOR INFORMATION

February 5, 1947

To Officers of Societies, Divisions, Round Tables
and other Library Groups usually holding meetings
in connection with A.L.A. Conferences:

A.L.A.'s 1947 Annual Conference will be held in San Francisco June 29-July 5, with headquarters in the Civic Auditorium. The General meetings, Council meetings, and as many other meetings as space will permit, will be held there. Also, the A.L.A. offices and exhibits will be in the Auditorium. Places for meetings will be assigned by the Local Committee. (We refer you to the letter of November 19, 1946, over the signature of Paul Howard as Acting Executive Secretary, relative to meeting-room conditions.)

Hotel accommodations will not be plentiful but the San Francisco Convention and Tourist Bureau is working very hard to obtain our quota of rooms. Requests for rooms should be sent to L. J. Clarke, Chairman, Housing Committee, Public Library, San Francisco 2, California. The Housing Bureau will make arrangements with the hotels who have agreed to hold space for those attending the Conference. It is practically impossible to obtain single rooms. Will you urge members of your group to make reservations as soon as possible and under no circumstances come to San Francisco without a confirmed reservation. Additional information will be found in future issues of the A.L.A. Bulletin.

We hope that meal functions will be satisfactory but at the present time we have not been able to obtain definite information. We will send you further information as soon as it arrives at Headquarters.

A preliminary schedule for the San Francisco Conference is enclosed together with two copies of a blank request for meeting room assignments. We shall appreciate it if you will fill out and return one of these forms by February 20. (The duplicate is for your files.) Please find attached a letter from President Rothrock, Chairman of the A.L.A. Program Committee, regarding Conference programs and arrangements.

The following action by the Executive Board at its October 1945 meeting is called to the attention of A.L.A. committees and boards:

> "On recommendation of the Executive Secretary, it was agreed that boards and committees be encouraged to meet at Conferences without expense to the A.L.A. In certain cases where important boards and committees find it difficult to carry on their business during the Conference the extra expenses of remaining over for a day or two for meetings may be authorized if budgets permit."

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

February 7, 1947

To Groups holding meetings at the Annual Conference
in San Francisco, June 29-July 5, 1947:

Presidents, or other representatives, of the divisions met with the A.L.A. Program Committee at Midwinter to discuss the program and arrangements for the San Francisco Conference. The following recommendations are based on the comments and suggestions which were made at that meeting.

1. Wednesday morning is being designated for business sessions of sections and divisions and the Program Committee recommends that so far as possible all business meetings be scheduled at that time. For example, section meetings might be from 9 to 10:30 with division meetings from 10:45 to 12:30 or vice-versa.

2. Sections are requested to make the effort, in whatever ways seem best to them, to help librarians, especially younger librarians, to become widely acquainted with members of the section. Experience indicates that meal functions, such as breakfast and luncheons, are often discouragingly expensive and sometimes do not produce the desired results.

3. Divisions with similar program interests may find it desirable to hold joint sessions. Division officers are urged to plan only one general session of a single division.

4. Sections may wish to hold a program meeting in addition to the business session on Wednesday morning. It is hoped that the programs for such meetings will emphasize discussion in preference to the presentation of papers.

5. It is recommended that the inquiry office headed by the A.L.A. librarian and staffed in large part by volunteers from many fields be strengthened and expanded so that librarians and trustees may have an opportunity to talk with experienced people of competence on any subject or problem in which they need help, thus making it unnecessary to try to cover all topics for all kinds of libraries at public meetings. The divisions will be asked to assist the Headquarters librarian in making arrangements with librarians in various fields to serve in this capacity, such inquiry service to be coordinated as usual with groups which have their own exhibit or information booths.

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD
FEB 19 1947
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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

February 11, 1947

WILL YOU HELP ?

For the past several years the Editorial Committee has been endeavoring to round out a series of biographies of American Library Pioneers. A few separate volumes were planned, and later it was decided that when these were completed no more individual biographies would be published. Instead several omnibus volumes are to be issued.

It has been suggested, for instance, that we might have one volume of public librarians, one of special librarians, one of university and research librarians, one of children's and school librarians, etc.

You are being addressed, therefore, because we believe you will be able to suggest names of librarians who should be treated in the volumes. We are mainly interested in names of those library leaders who made a definite contribution in some field of library work. For these omnibus volumes we are no longer thinking only of pioneers. Living librarians, however, will be excluded.

In making your suggestions please identify the person by field, locale, and his particular contribution. Then, if you can, please name someone you think would produce a good sketch about him, even if it is yourself. It is our hope that people who feel qualified to write on selected individuals will volunteer to do so, particularly if they have special knowledge of them, personal letters, etc.

You may have been approached several years ago on subjects to be treated in individual volumes. If so, you will recognize this request as something broader in scope. When suggestions have been assembled and organized various A.L.A. divisions and other groups will be asked to cooperate in planning individual volumes and in helping to prepare them for publication. The A.L.A. Editorial Committee and Mrs. Emily Miller Danton, editor of the series, will sincerely appreciate any assistance received.

Yours sincerely

E. O. Fontaine

Everett O. Fontaine
Chief, Publishing Department.

EOF:MF

P.S. The following pioneers have been covered, or are to be covered, in separate volumes originally planned: John Shaw Billings, William Howard Brett, Melvil Dewey, John Cotton Dana, Charles Ammi Cutter, Samuel Swett Green,

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October 13, 1947

To: Mr. Milam
From: R. E. Dooley

Finance and Budget Committees and Budget Procedure

As the Association has grown (from 1808 members in 1907 to 17 or 18 thousand in 1947) its efforts to set up an efficient organizational structure, to confer authority and delegate responsibility, are reflected in the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws. As this memorandum concludes with a suggestion for another amendment a little history may be appropriate.

Constitution 1900

Under the Constitution of 1900 powers not otherwise delegated belonged to the Executive Board. A Finance Committee, the chairman of which was a member of the Executive Board, prepared budgets and audited bills. There was a treasurer who recorded all receipts and expenditures, collected dues and paid bills. This set-up was workable only when the Association was very small. (A summary of income and expenses forty years ago is shown on page 3).

In 1909 the treasurer made approximately 150 entries of expenses during the entire year. Forty years later there were 7,000 entries and total disbursements were 190 times as great.

Constitution 1921

The Constitution of 1921 shifted certain authority and responsibility. All powers not delegated now belong to the Council. The treasurer's specific duties are omitted and he is required only to "perform duties pertaining to his office". The Finance Committee (chosen by the Executive Board) prepares budgets and audits accounts.

Constitution 1924

There is a further shift of authority and responsibility in the 1924 Constitution and By-Laws. The treasurer continues to perform the duties pertaining to his office, the Executive Board instead of the Finance Committee now prepares the budgets, but the Finance Committee, now chosen by the Council, prepares an estimate of income. This Constitution appears to concentrate the budget making authority in the hands of the body which administers the affairs of the Association, but puts a brake on extravagant estimates by giving to an entirely independent group the power to fix the estimate of income.

Constitution 1941

The Constitution of 1941 is the latest effort to achieve an efficient organizational structure. Something new is added, a Budget Committee which is a connecting link between the Finance Committee and the Executive Board. Under this Constitution the Budget Committee prepares the budgets, the Finance Committee estimates the income and the Executive Board approves budgets. The Finance Committee is elected by the Council but reports to the Association. The Budget Committee is provided for in the Constitution (one member is selected by the Executive Board) but it reports to the Council.

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X-L 673
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Memorandum
To the Executive Board

October 10, 1947

SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR'S WORK

Selected by the persons named from their own activities or fields.

Miss Beatty - Big boost in membership and income, thanks largely to well organized Membership Committee.

Miss Olga Peterson - Launching the Library Public Relations Service on a nearly self-supporting basis.

Miss Deaderick - To be a publication which would satisfy a larger percentage of members, the Bulletin budget needs to be expanded and the limitations on types of material used in the Bulletin need to be reduced.

Mr. Dooley - Continuing work on Headquarters building, staff turnover and employment difficulties, rising costs.

Miss Batchelder - As a result of the efforts of the A.L.A. Young People's Reading Round Table the General Federation of Women's Clubs is giving special promotion to the idea of "A Young People's Library in Every Community."

Miss Ridgway - Requests from the field for more recognition of the importance of field work; heavy demands for information and advice especially on bookmobiles; Friends of Libraries groups; library legislation; and the terrific pressure on one A.L.A. person working on problems of public libraries, library extension and adult eduction.

Mrs. Blair - Interest in the acquisition and use of both audio and visual materials is increasing so rapidly that it is difficult to keep au courant on establishment of new services and hard to find time to answer requests for information as fully as one would wish.

Miss Hostetter - Too few well-qualified, well-educated librarians; widespread interest in modifying the present pattern of education for librarians.

Miss Timmerman - The Board on Personnel Administration reports that beginning salaries have improved but other salaries are far from satisfactory in comparison. The Board plans to intensify its efforts enlisting local and state participation. The Personnel Institute and Clinic at San Francisco were very successful and filled a real need. Other institutes are being planned. The list of library duties divided into professional and non-professional and describing each duty has been completed and is to be tested in the fall.

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FOUR YEAR GOALS

The American Library Association believes that every library should reorganize its program of services with major emphasis on spreading information and stimulating citizen action on the critical world problems which must be solved soon if we are to avoid disaster.

The Library has a new responsibility which grows out of the problems of our time.

This responsibility is to do more than relate its services to those problems. It is to change the intensity, direction and even the nature of its services so that what the library does will contribute definitely to the solutions.

The problems are international, national and local; political, economic and social; racial, industrial, ideological and spiritual. They are not new in themselves. But they are newly dangerous because they exist in an atomic age. They must be solved peacefully.

The solution of these problems requires knowledge, understanding and action by those who influence action and expression of opinion in every community, every institution and every group.

The library's job is to do everything within its power to make certain that these leaders and other citizens have reliable information on which to base their opinions and their action.

In pursuing this objective the library need not depart from its traditional role of providing information on all sides of controversial questions. By selection of subjects and service programs for emphasis, it will have an influence on what people think about but it will never tell people what to think (alternate: what conclusions they should reach).

X-L 673
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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD
FEB 1 1947

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

American Library Association
50 East Huron Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

To: 51 State Library Associations & Agencies
129 Educational Magazines

The National Council of Teachers of English, the Association of American Colleges, and the American Library Association announce the appointment of Charlton G. Laird, Head, Department of English of the University of Nevada, to take over the editorship of the Guide to Comparative Literature and Intercultural Relations to which some one hundred twenty-five scholars throughout the country are contributing, entirely on a voluntary basis. Work has been considerably slowed down since the sudden and untimely death last summer of Dr. Arthur E. Christy, who, as editor in chief, was one of the prime movers in the organization of this ambitious project. George E. Parks and James E. Tobin, associate editors with Dr. Christy, will continue in that capacity and there will also be formed a small advisory group of scholars. It is expected that the rather sizeable book growing out of this project, which is to be published by the American Library Association with the help of the Rockefeller Foundation, will appear some time in 1948.

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MEMORANDUM A5

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SERIAL RECORD
FEB 19 1947

February 14, 1947

To: The Staff

From: Carl H. Milam

This memorandum is prepared at the request of Miss Graham. It concerns my trip to New York last week. The trip was made for two reasons - one, to talk to the Columbia University School of Library Service and visitors about Unesco, and the other, to solicit funds for certain projects. A list of the projects follows:

Atomic Energy Project. To enable A.L.A. to encourage and assist libraries to put on vigorous information programs about atomic energy. $50,000.

Film Project. To enable A.L.A. to push many libraries into the business of circulating informational films as they now circulate books. $50,000 to $75,000.

Study of Education for Librarianship. To analyze jobs performed in libraries and to determine what people need to know in order to fill those jobs. $50,000 to $75,000.

Personnel Administration Institutes. To instruct librarians of small libraries in personnel administration. $20,000.

Library Service to Business. In cooperation with the Department of Commerce and national business organizations, to encourage small and medium sized libraries to establish really effective business library service.

Princeton Conference on International Exchange. The problem here is to get a little additional money to enable Mr. Fontaine to publish the proceedings without loss.

International Relations Office - Foreign Affairs. To get a renewal of the grant (which expires December 31) to continue the Office and the staff. $20,000.

International Relations Office - Domestic Activities. To enable the International Relations Office and A.L.A. Headquarters to encourage and assist libraries to do a good information and adult education job in the field of international relations. $15,000.

Interchange of Librarians. To enable the A.L.A. to continue sending occasional persons abroad for study and bringing foreign librarians here. $25,000 to $50,000.

Interchange of Librarians - Special Library of Congress Request. At the request of the Library of Congress, we are asking for about $25,000 to bring librarians to the Assembly of Librarians of the Americas next Spring. Others are coming at Government expense.

Book Purchase. The International Relations Office has requests for more than $80,000 worth of American books for libraries in war areas. Most institutions are unable to buy.

International Library and Bibliographical Congress, 1948. This Congress, tentatively set for Atlantic City, will be impossible to hold unless we get some special funds.

There were no final conclusions.

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American Library Association
BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP
50 East Huron Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

LIBRARIANSHIP AS A CAREER

A brief list of popular material. Publications should be obtained from the publishers.

Books

Library workers. Picture Facts Associates. Harper. 1940. $1.00.

Our library. Phyllis R. Fenner. John Day. 1942. $1.75.

Public libraries in the life of the nation. Beatrice Sawyer Rossell. A.L.A. 1943. $1.50.

Special library profession and what it offers. Marian C. Manley, comp. Special Libraries Association, 31 E. 10th St., New York 3, N.Y. 1938. $1.00.

Treasure shelves; the way of life in a library. Lucile F. Fargo. (The way of life series.) Row, Peterson. Evanston, Ill. 1941. 96¢.

Pamphlets and articles

Accredited library schools. A.L.A. Board of Education for Librarianship. Single copy free. Not sold in quantity.

Are you interested? New York Library Association. 1943. Apply to Irene Smith, Brooklyn (N.Y.) Public Library.

Books and people; a career in library service. A.L.A. Board of Education for Librarianship. Revised 1946. 25 copies, 75¢; 50 copies, $1.25; 100 copies, $2.00; 250 copies, $4.00; 500 copies, $7.00.

Building America, a photographic magazine of modern problems. Libraries; the library in war and peace (Vol. VII, No. 5). Feb. 1942. Distributed by Americana Corp., 2 W. 45th St., New York 19, N.Y. Single copy, 30¢.

The challenge of special librarianship. Kathleen B. Stebbins. School and College Placement, December, 1946.

Finding facts for a chemical clientele. Irene M. Strieby and Betty Joy Cole. Chemical Industries, December, 1945.

Let's consider jobs. Library work. (Educational aids for service personnel. Group discussion series, No. 4-(12)). Canadian Legion Educational Services, Ottawa, Canada. 1944.

Librarians. (Occupational Briefs, No. 115). Science Research Associates, 228 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 4, Ill. 1945. 15¢.

X-ZC23.A #209

The place of libraries as "aids in the great labor of mass education" is recognized in the report of the program commission of UNESCO, adopted at the general conference in Paris, December, 1946. The commission urges the establishment of popular libraries and museums throughout the world. This plan is part of the recommendation that UNESCO encourage the spreading of knowledge as an important means to furthering the cause of peace. The Sub-commission on Libraries and Museums, the groups of experts responsible for drafting UNESCO's program in this field, recommends in addition that UNESCO sponsor international conferences of librarians and museum professionals.

The suggestions were drafted at meetings held in Paris, November 27 and 28. Librarians attending the meetings included Julien Cain, Director of the National Library of France; Edward J. Carter, Royal Institute of British Architects; Carl H. Milam, Executive Secretary of the American Library Association; Margaret S. Gill, President of the Canadian Library Council; Dr. Svend Dahl, general director of Danish Libraries; M. la Fontaine, University of Amsterdam; and Dr. Muszowski of Poland; R. H. Hill, National Central Library, England.

UNESCO's program highlights the importance of free "communication between peoples in the contemporary world", and proposes to ensure this freedom by utilizing new techniques of communication on a world wide scale and by eliminating existing barriers to the free flow of information. The Sub-commission on Libraries and Museums calls specific attention to barriers to the exchange of books and library materials, such as tariffs, customs formalities, prohibitive postal rates, and censorship. It further recommends setting up an International Clearing House for Publications with authority to operate in occupied countries. The Clearing House, according to the Sub-commission, should begin immediately to fill the gaps created in public collections during the war years.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

March, 1947

Radio spot announcements on the Public Library Service Demonstration Bill.

(RETYPE THESE ON YOUR OWN LETTERHEAD WITH SUITABLE INSERTS. ONE TO A PAGE.)

ANNOUNCER: Everybody talks about the value of good books but not too much is done about it -- even in the United States. Witness the 35,000,000 American citizens who do not have public libraries -- and the other 35,000,000 with libraries which are poorly stocked and open only a few hours a week. People in rural areas do want libraries, and they can have them if they will make a little effort. If you want a public library, write to the public library agency in your state capitol for information on what you can do.

ANNOUNCER: Poverty can be tragic. And there is a real poverty in our rural areas --that of books and reading. Ninety per cent of the people without libraries live in rural areas. Six hundred counties within the United States do not have a single library within their boundaries! And yet the Public Library is considered to be the most important means of adult education, next to the school in educational importance for children. The Hill-Aiken Bill now in Congress is planned to bring books to rural areas through demonstrations leading to permanent self-supporting library service.

ANNOUNCER: Books for rural people. Good and complete library services for country as well as city folk! That's a real need today. How to do it! Through county or regional libraries, which can send books to everybody through convenient service stations supplied with fresh, changing book collections. County libraries also give rural people the help of experienced librarians interested in their reading needs and problems. Rural people can have all

X-L 613
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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

February 14, 1947

To A.L.A. Councilors

In accordance with the wish of President Rothrock and on the recommendation of the Committee on Council Practice and Procedure, the enclosed statement has been prepared on duties, responsibilities and general practices of the A.L.A. Council. It will be sent to new councilors as elected.

As a member of the A.L.A. Council you may wish to keep this for reference.

If after reading this statement you have any comments or questions, I hope you will let me know.

Cordially yours

Carl H. Milam

Carl H. Milam
Executive Secretary

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Enclosure

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

February 20, 1947

To the librarian:

As you may know, the Executive Board of the American Library Association hopes to double ALA income from special memberships this year. Special members are those individuals and groups which contribute $25 or $100 a year to the support of ALA. A list appears at the front of the ALA Handbook.

For the first time in many years, the ALA is now undertaking a large-scale mail campaign to enlist the interest and financial support of non-librarians. Ordinarily, about four to five hundred individuals are invited to enroll as special members each year. Last week we sent an invitation to a mailing list of approximately 10,000 in communities all over the country.

Formerly, we have been able to send you the names of people in your area to whom we have written. We find that this is not possible when our mailing list has been so enlarged. This letter asks for your understanding, and your support if any of our prospects should get in touch with you for information or advice.

The ALA is also turning to you for active help, in full confidence that it will receive the same generous cooperation as always. We are asking for your personal effort in soliciting at least one special membership for ALA, because we know your influence has weight in your community.

We always try to emphasize the link between your library and the national professional organization. Special members receive the Bulletin, and other communications on library services, which familiarize them with library needs and objectives. An ALA special member today may be a donor to your library tomorrow.

Will you be our local ambassador? Gratia Countryman, Linda Eastman and Ralph Munn are three of the librarians who have contributed notably to the building of our present list. We are enclosing some materials for your use in interviews, and so that you may know what prospects are receiving.

Perhaps you are not in a position to appeal for ALA memberships personally. In that case, are you willing to send us the names of prospects to whom we should write? If you can also supply very brief information about them, it will be possible for us to personalize our letters. We will not use your name unless you give us permission to do so.

Please let us know what you do in response to this appeal. The May ALA Bulletin will carry a progress report on our campaign, and we want to acknowledge our indebtedness to you.

Sincerely yours,

Olga M. Peterson

Olga M. Peterson
Special Membership Assistant

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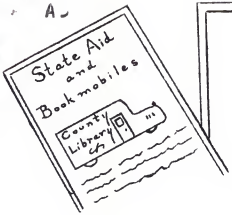
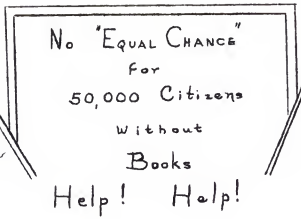
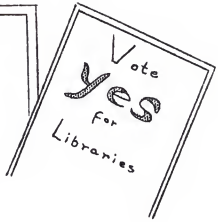






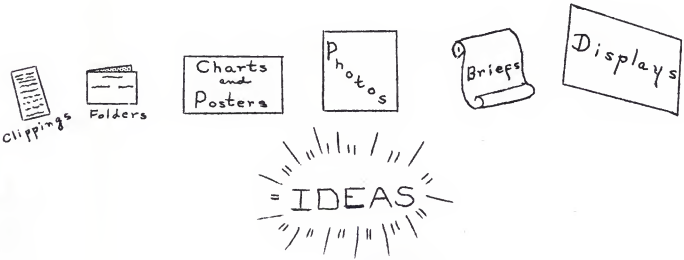
Dear Librarian:

We need any help you can give us in preparing an exhibit that the A.L.A. Publications Committee and the A.L.A. Division of Public Libraries are planning to sponsor at the San Francisco Conference in June.

We want to show some of the materials that have been used in campaigns for state aid for libraries, or for certification or other library laws, and in campaigns for the establishment of county and regional libraries, or for increased appropriations for your library.

These are new problems to many who must work for campaigns to secure legislations or to get referendums passed. Old-timers, too, are on the look-out for ideas. How should a campaign be organized? What is a good plan of attack? What publicity was successful, and brought no results?

...You can see that we need your help. Can you lend us or give us (the latter would be preferable, so the material would not have to be returned) presentations that your library has used to secure action on state aid, rural extension, or budget increases?



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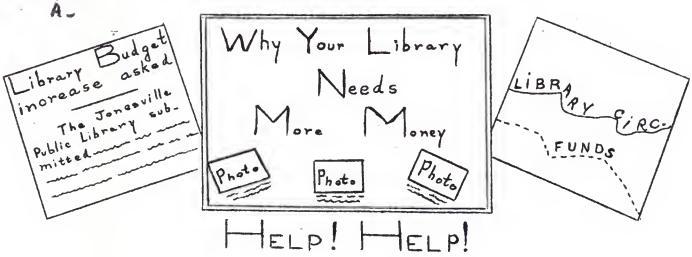


Dear Librarian:

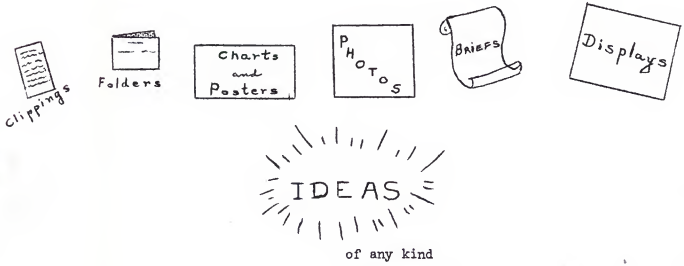
Whether your library is large, medium, or small, you probably will be able to give us some help for an exhibit that we are planning for the A.L.A. Conference in San Francisco next June. Sponsored jointly by the A.L.A. Public Relations Committee and the A.L.A. Division of Public Libraries, the exhibit is to feature materials that have been used in campaigns for increased funds.

That is why we are seeking material from libraries of all sizes, for no matter what the size there is usually need for more money for books, new services, salaries, branch buildings, and so on.

But how to get the money? Every librarian and every trustee is interested in that. Almost always there must be a carefully-worked-out campaign.

We keep our eyes and ears open for ideas....and we need your help. Can you lend us or give us (the latter would be preferable, so the material would not have to be returned)

any presentations that your library has used to secure action on bond issues or to secure increased appropriations?



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PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT

PROGRESS ON PUBLISHING PROPOSALS
January, February, March, 1947

Abbreviations. Jerrold Orne, Director of Libraries, Washington University, St. Louis, is preparing a new list of abbreviations used in library work. It will enlarge and improve upon Walters list and include "all the new abbreviations which have come into use in the last 30 years". It will include a section of Russian abbreviations used in the book trade. Mr. Orne will submit the manuscript to us when it is ready. He expects to complete it by July 1.

Administration - Children's Rooms. We have had some correspondence with Isabel McLaughlin and Ruth Giles to obtain their ideas on what such a book should cover. Their ideas will be referred to the Editorial Committees of A.L.A. and the Division of LCYP.

Administration - Public Library. Lowell Martin has agreed to set down his ideas for a book on library administration and will submit an outline to us before the first of May so that members of the Editorial Committee can study it before the San Francisco Conference.

Administration - Public Library. Joseph L. Wheeler is preparing a book on public library administration to be used as a practical guide and textbook. A substantial amount of attention would be devoted to administration in smaller public libraries. Our interest in his manuscript has been expressed. He says it will not be ready within two years.

Bibliography. Dr. Van Hoesen reports that due to pressure of work, completion of the manuscript has been delayed. He will have an associate to assist him when he returns to Brown University. He is looking forward to completing the manuscript by summer or possibly spring of 1948.

Bibliography - Place Names. A manuscript prepared by Richard B. Sealock and Pauline Seely has been received. Comments were obtained from Richard Logsdon, chairman of the ACRL Publications Committee, and R. B. Downs, University of Illinois Library. The Editorial Committee has approved the manuscript for publication. Approval of the Executive Board is now being sought.

Biography - American Library Pioneers - Omnibus Volumes. Inquiries have been sent to approximately 160 librarians seeking suggestions concerning persons to be included in the Omnibus Series and concerning possible authors. The replies will be summarized within a short time.

Biography - American Library Pioneers - Charles C. Jewett. Joseph Borome has written that he is again working on Jewett and plans to submit a biographical sketch of Jewett to College and Research Libraries. He has been asked to supply us with further information regarding what he will submit to C & RL before we give him clearance to use material being prepared for us.

TO Publicity Managers of the State Federal Relations Committees

FROM Mary C. Tuomey, ALA Public Relations Office

SITUATION AS OF TODAY: We need newspaper publicity! The House Committee on Education has been organized, and Paul Howard is urging you to inform your states' representatives on this committee about the merits of the Bill. The Librarian of Congress and the Commissioner of Education have been asked by the Senate Committee on Education and Public Welfare for an opinion of the Bill. This indicates that Senate hearings may be held very soon. Photostats of newspaper clippings from the states made a splendid impression last year. We need to do it again! We will try to keep up regular national releases but they need to be supplemented by local stories. You will find some valuable suggestions for securing newspaper publicity in Chapter III, pages 12, 13 and 14 of the Federal Relations Handbook.

ENCLOSURES:

1. (a) Two statements of endorsement on the bill from Fred Bailey of the National Grange and Russell Smith of the Farmer's Union.

(b) An editorial stressing the merits of the Bill. These have been enclosed in the circular letter primarily for your information but can probably be placed in local papers. They have already been released nationally to the larger newspapers.

2. Release on the reintroduction in the House to be sent by you as soon as Paul Howard flashes you the House number, and other pertinent information. Other releases enclosed are an editorial based on Dorothy Canfield Fisher's statement; an editorial on library service in the Southeast; and a feature story prepared by the Colorado Federal Relations Committee. If you place these or other releases, please remember to send us the clippings.

3. Radio spot announcements -- half of which are concerned only with the extension of rural library service, for use with stations unwilling to support a bill still in the debate stage. The other "spots" emphasize the value of the Bill. These "spots" were sent to you last week.

4. A letter from R. Russell Munn of Ohio to Senator Taft. Most of the letters sent to representatives and congressmen have been exceptionally good, but this letter will serve as a guide for people who are not sure just how to write a letter to Congress.

WE NEED: Letters from the state chapters of the National Federation of Women's Clubs and the League of Women Voters asking for a national endorsement. Both these groups are interested in the Library Demonstration Bill, and we can probably obtain a national endorsement if the state letters come in. If the chapter in your office has been interested in or endorsed the Bill, please urge the officers and members to ask Headquarters for a national endorsement.

ACTION REPORTS - NATIONAL We have approached the Advertising Council, Inc., to sponsor an advertising campaign for libraries designed (1) to create interest in now existing libraries, (2) to stimulate interest in extending library coverage. If the Council accepts this program, libraries will receive tremendous advertising through network broadcasts, car cards, newspaper and magazine advertisements, highway billboard advertising, etc. A program sponsored by the Advertising Council for the National Safety Council resulted in $125,000,000 worth of free advertising. We have our fingers crossed but believe that our chances for this program are exceptionally good. We should know the answer within a few weeks.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 11

April 8, 1946

To the Executive Board

For your consideration and vote we are submitting the enclosed recommendation from the Committee on Out-of-Print Books that authorization be given to Peter Smith of National Bibliophile Service to reprint "Tracts and other papers, relating principally to the origin, settlement and progress of the colonies in North America from the discovery of the country to the year 1776. Collected by P. Force." Washington, P. Force, 1836-1846. 4 volumes.

A form for your vote is enclosed.

Yours very truly

Carl H. Milam

Carl H. Milam
Executive Secretary

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Enclosure
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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 11

April 11, 1946

To: A.L.A. Serials Committee
Publications Committee of ACRL
Publications Committee of Public Library Division
Editorial Committee of A.L.A.
Selected Periodicals and Reference Librarians

The enclosure describes briefly a Checklist of Indexed Periodicals which with respect to a serial answers the questions, was it indexed? is it indexed? where? It provides in one alphabet a "retrospective, cumulative record of all material (periodicals and serials) indexed by the general indexing services from their beginning to the present."

May we please have your reactions to the following questions?

1. Would such a tool be sufficiently useful to justify publication?
2. How many libraries with a fair serials collection should buy it? Check one: 500 ___; 1000 ___; 1500 ___.
3. How much should such a library be willing to pay for it? Check one: $5 ___; $7.50 ___; $10.00 ___.
4. Is the form of entry satisfactory? ___.
   The following is excerpted from the preface: "Cataloging rules decree that a periodical shall be listed under its latest title (with note of all previous titles) and a cross reference made from each earlier title. This principle has been rejected in preparing this checklist, which was conceived as a tool to be used also by the library patron, who is understandably bewildered to find that he must ask for information about the periodical Conservation under American forests...Should he ask for volume 5 of Harvard educational review, he may be equally perplexed to receive a volume titled Harvard teachers record. The periodical indexes, appearing contemporaneously with the periodical, must of necessity list it under the title then in use and indicate it by a corresponding abbreviation.
   We have, therefore, listed periodicals under their respective titles, with full information of the volumes and dates indexed (under that form of title) and a reference to earlier and later titles whenever indexing is continuous despite title changes."

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 11

April 18, 1946

To the Librarian:

The Board on Personnel Administration seeks your advice on the two Statements of Principles of Tenure which are enclosed.

The board wishes your criticism on the contents of the two statements and also your advice on which of these statements you prefer the A.L.A. to endorse. The board intends to present the preferred Statements of Principles of Tenure, after it has been revised in line with the suggestions obtained, to the A.L.A. Council for adoption.

In addition to the two statements which are enclosed, you will find a brief summary of the board's work on these statements and a few quotations from individuals showing why they prefer one statement rather than the other.

This letter is sent to you for your individual opinion. If you are an officer of a division, round table, board, committee, or staff organization, or a member of the A.L.A. Executive Board, or A.L.A. Council, the board would appreciate your individual advice in regard to which form you believe your group would prefer. Please send your comments for arrival at A.L.A. Headquarters not later than May 21.

The board invites you to attend its open meeting on tenure which will be held on Wednesday, June 19, at 10:00 a.m. during the Buffalo Conference. At this time the two Statements of Principles of Tenure will be discussed. You will find the place where the meeting is to be held in the official conference program.

Very sincerely yours,

Hazel B. Timmerman

Hazel B. Timmerman
Executive Assistant
A.L.A. Board on Personnel Administration

HBT:BJB
Enclosures

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

~~EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO~~
NEW ADDRESS: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD
APR 8 - 1947
Copy

March 19, 1947

To a Few Librarians:

This letter is written on behalf of the International Relations Board of the A.L.A.

Appropriations for the information and cultural work of the State Department are under consideration. It is under this program that the Department operates some 70 Information Libraries in various parts of the world and carries on other related activities.

In the opinion of the Board and other officers of the A.L.A., the Information Libraries are doing a splendid job in making American publications available to citizens of foreign countries, and in making a modest but effective demonstration of modern American library service.

Some of us fear that an economy-minded Congress may reduce the appropriations of this comparatively new service. We believe any reduction would be most unfortunate, particularly at this time when the different nations of the world need so desperately to understand each other. We think the amounts should be increased, not decreased; that any reasonable sum would probably be a low price to pay for the substantial contributions to peace which are being made by the libraries in particular and the whole information service in general.

We hope you will express your opinions to the Congressman or Senator as indicated on the enclosure.

Please send a copy of your letter to A.L.A.

Very sincerely yours,

Carl H. Milam

Carl H. Milam
Executive Secretary

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Enclosure

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

~~EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 11~~
NEW ADDRESS: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD
APR 8 - 1947

March 21, 1947

To Groups holding meetings at the Annual Conference
in San Francisco, June 29-July 5, 1947:

Attached is a list of librarians who will attend the Assembly of Librarians of the Americas, to be held in Washington at the Library of Congress, May 12 to June 6. The group is then to go to San Francisco to attend the A.L.A. Annual Conference.

This list is sent to you at this time on the assumption that you may wish to invite some of these foreign guests to speak or to attend meetings which you will be holding during the Conference.

Invitations may be sent to them care of Miss Marietta Daniels, Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. She can also give you additional information about these librarians should you so desire.

Very cordially yours,

Carl H. Milam

Carl. H. Milam
Executive Secretary

Enclosure
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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

New address: 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD
APR 8 - 1947
Copy

LIBRARY PUBLIC RELATIONS SERVICE

What it is.

Why you should subscribe.

Are you buying a pig in a poke?

Many potential subscribers to the Library Public Relations Service have asked to see a sample of the service which they would receive, before committing themselves to a subscription. It is not possible to send samples for the following reasons:

(1) The service is not, and will not be an actuality until 100 libraries underwrite the cost by subscribing.

(2) The service is planned on a cumulative basis, and a major purpose is training in the proper handling of public relations problems, through monthly activities which build towards a long-term program. The person who works with the Mitchell McKeown Organization learns by doing. Obviously no one monthly kit would give any conception of the service's overall value.

(3) The counselling feature of the plan can not be demonstrated through samples, since it involves individual advisory service based on public relations problems submitted by subscribers.

(4) Considerable investment has already been made by the McKeown Organization, which cannot afford to print in final format until assurance of participation has been received.

However, the first month's kit has been submitted to and all plans have been discussed with Carl H. Milam and Olga M. Peterson of the A.L.A. Headquarters Staff; Carl Vitz, president of the Public Libraries Division, and Harold H. Hamill, chairman of the A.L.A. Public Relations Committee. They believe firmly that this service is worth while, and that you will want to subscribe this first year for its value to the profession, even though your own library may not need it at this time. The profession needs it, and one hundred libraries can assure launching of the Library Public Relations Service.

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MINUTES

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS COMMITTEE OPEN MEETING

San Francisco, July 1, 1947

Fifty librarians and publishers attended the Subscription Books Committee open meeting July 1, 1947, 2:30 P.M., at the A.L.A. Conference in San Francisco. The discussion of standards for the preparation and evaluation of reference works begun at the Midwinter Conference open meeting was continued with Helen Focke, Subscription Books Committee chairman, presiding. Headquarters staff members present were E. O. Fontaine, Alice Dunlap, and Eleanor Peterson.

Miss Focke reported that a joint committee of five librarians and five publishers had been appointed to draft a code of definitions of terms used in encyclopedia making, in accordance with a suggestion made at the meeting last December. This committee met informally June 30 and tentative plans were formulated for its operation. Its function will be to clarify distinctions in the meanings of terms such as "printing" and "edition" as applied to reference works. Confusion in the minds of librarians regarding the use of these two terms particularly became apparent during the discussion at Midwinter and again at this meeting. Firms following a program of continuous encyclopedia revision have generally indicated a preference for "printing", distinguishing one printing from another by the imprint date.

Revision. The amount of revision which a reference work should undergo to maintain adequate coverage of all subject fields was discussed. It was pointed out that, while an encyclopedia contains much basic material not in need of revision, the amount of current information added or revised is so much emphasized by publishers in their advertising and to prospective purchasers that reviewers are likely to evaluate the work to a considerable extent from that same viewpoint. Although the publishers present did not express agreement, a statement was made that if 10% of the subject matter of a multivolume work were revised each year, complete revision over a ten year period would result. The question which went unanswered was whether 10% revision in any one year could actually be called a "revision".

Authority. With regard to the problem of authority, also considered briefly at the Midwinter discussion, it was generally agreed that the prominence of the editor in his particular field is less important than the scholarship of the research staff which prepares the material. Librarians, however, must of necessity rely largely upon the reputations of the editor and contributors and of the publishers as well when judging a work on this basis.

Scope. Three factors mentioned by one publisher as important in determining the scope of a reference work are: (1) readers for whom the work is intended, (2) age level, (3) reader needs. In connection with the latter point it was suggested that polling to determine areas in need of coverage as revealed by library reference questions would be helpful to publishers. One publisher expressed an interest in a one or two months study of reader requests in a few selected libraries. A clearing house through which librarians' suggestions and comments might be transmitted to publishers was also mentioned as a possible means of facilitating the correlation of subject matter in reference books with demands made on libraries by the public.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

OUTSTANDING RELIGIOUS BOOKS

A selection from books submitted by the publishers,

covering the period May 1946 - May 1947

Allan, D. M. The Realm of Personality. Abingdon-Cokesbury, 1947. $2.50.
A careful analysis of human nature in the light of psychology and Christian faith.

Bennett, J. C. Christian Ethics and Social Policy. Scribner, 1946. $2.00.
States the problem confronting the Christian in society and suggests practical strategies of action.

Bloy, Leon. Pilgrim of the Absolute. Pantheon, 1947. $3.50.
Careful selections from the writings of one of the most challenging French moderns of our age.

Boehmer, Heinrich. Road to Reformation. Muhlenberg, 1946. $4.00.
Translation of an important book on the formative years of Martin Luther.

Broderick, James. Progress of the Jesuits. Longmans Green, 1947. $3.50.
A scholarly history of the Jesuits in the years immediately after the death of St. Ignatius Loyola. Objectively and brilliantly written.

Brown, W. A. Toward a United Church. Scribner, 1946. $2.50.
A complete and authoritative account of the rise of the ecumenical movement by one of its most important leaders.

Browne, Lewis. The World's Great Scriptures. Macmillan, 1946. $5.00.
Selections from all the great religious scriptures with brief informative notes on the religions represented.

Brownlee, F. L. New Day Ascending. Pilgrim Press, 1946. $3.00.
A well written and well documented history of the work of the American Missionary Association in its religious, educational and social work, particularly among Negroes.

Brunner, Emil. Revelation and Reason; the Christian Doctrine of Faith and Knowledge. Westminster Press, 1946. $4.50.
The famous Swiss theologian convincingly proclaims the transcendance of revelation over reason as the Christian Church's central position in preaching its message.

Brunini, J. G. Whereon to Stand. Harper, 1946. $3.00.
A non-technical but authoritative exposition of Catholic beliefs and conceptions covering the whole range of faith and practice.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
~~EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 11~~
NEW ADDRESS: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

May 20, 1947

To the A.L.A. Official Family
and a few others:

The officers of the A.L.A. and the members of the International Relations Board hope that several hundred librarians, trustees and friends of libraries will write at once to their Senators and Representatives about international cultural relations. Four important matters are pending:

(1) The House of Representatives on May 14-15 followed the recommendation of its Appropriations Committee and cut out all of the $31,000,000 requested by the State Department for its Informational and Cultural activities - including the Information Libraries. This applies to all parts of the world except Latin America.

The Senate may restore something, may not; but in any case the issue will almost certainly be debated on the Senate floor. Senate Committee hearings are imminent, or perhaps actually in progress.

(2) The separate budget request for similar activities in Latin America was cut 48%. It is reported that this cut - if it stands - will reduce exchange of persons 33 1/3%; libraries and cultural institutes 40%; the book exchange and distribution program 82%.

(3) The appropriations for UNESCO were requested as three items: a) for UNESCO: b) for the Secretariat of the U. S. Commission in the State Department; c) for other State Department work in connection with UNESCO. The House Committee approves "a" and "b" but not "c", which in effect will reduce by 1/2 the total requests for the Department's activities related to UNESCO.

(4) A serious technical point concerning item 1 above is that there is no basic statute authorizing informational and cultural activities throughout the world. The present law concerns Latin America only. Congressman Karl Mundt is fathering a bill (HR 3342) to correct this.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

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September 19, 1947

To the Executive Board

Budget Structure. See Committee report and comments, Exhibit A.

Executive Board Docket. A preliminary list of topics for discussion and action is enclosed as exhibit D. Note that several of them are discussed briefly in this letter. Do you have other suggestions?

Regional meetings. Answers to our questions have come in helpful numbers and interesting variety. All have been sent to Miss Rothrock, chairman of the special committee which is to report at the Executive Board meeting in October. Her associates are Messrs. McDiarmid and Richards. The letters will eventually be turned over to the Fourth Activities Committee to help it in the consideration of a permanent policy on regional meetings.

Western Office. The special Committee consisting of Mr. Richards and John Cory expects to present at least a report of progress at the October meeting.

The Four-Year Plan is moving slowly - forward I hope. Useful suggestions were received from several groups. When assembled they look like "a procession of hobby-horses" or "a laundry list," to borrow two phrases from UNESCO discussions. The problem is to combine and synthesize. The whole professional staff at Headquarters has worked on the problem, individually, at staff meetings, and through committees. We hope to have something for you to look at in October. Too bad we didn't start a couple of years ago.

Institutional Dues. I was to circulate this summer for comment the Committee report, together with arguments for and against the higher sliding scale. This has not been done. We have an "Arguments For" statement from one member of the Committee, but nothing from the Chairman, and no arguments against the proposal. We have discovered a serious situation, due in part, as so many things are, to rising costs and prices.

The proposed dues scale calls for a fee of $50 for a library of one size, for $100 for the next larger. (A.L.A. Bulletin, January 1947, page 20.) It also provides that the $100 fee entitles the library to all A.L.A. publications.

It works out like this:

Library A pays $50. It gets $5 (at least) worth of A.L.A. Bulletin, allocates $10 to a division, leaving A.L.A. a net of $35.

Library B pays $100. It gets $5 (at least) worth of A.L.A. Bulletin, allocates $20 to a division, receives $85 in publications, leaving A.L.A. $10 in the red. (The $85 represents our publishing possibilities for next year and is much higher than the average for past few years.)

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

August 4, 1947

To Officers of Regional and State Associations,
Committees organizing Regional Conferences,
the Canadian Library Association, Divisions
of A.L.A., and Library Extension Agencies

The Executive Board of the A.L.A. at San Francisco considered plans and areas for future A.L.A. conferences. The 1948 Conference will be held in Atlantic City, June 13-19. The Board considered Washington, D.C., for 1950 and asked the President to investigate the possibilities for a joint celebration of the Library of Congress' 150th Anniversary in 1950 and the A.L.A.'s 75th in 1951.

The Board decided to explore sympathetically the possibility of regional conferences in 1949. It authorized a committee of the Executive Board to study the subject and to report to the Board at its October, 1947, meeting. (Because of constitutional requirements, one regional meeting will have to be designated as a national conference, but it is hoped that this can be done in such a way as not to compete unfairly with the other A.L.A. regional meetings.)

There are numerous points for consideration in thinking about regional conferences for 1949 and possibly for alternate years in the future as has been proposed at various times. This is obviously not a matter on which the A.L.A. Executive Board would be likely to take independent action. The officers of the existing regional associations, of state library associations, and of the divisions of the A.L.A. would be directly concerned in such a plan. Enclosed is a summary is a summary of some points which need to be considered.

The special committee and the Executive Board need the advice and assistance of your group. We hope that you will let us have by September 1 at the latest your comments and recommendations. Please comment on all points in as much detail as possible. The replies we are soliciting will be referred promptly to the special committee which is now being appointed.

Cordially yours

Carl H. Milam

Carl H. Milam
Executive Secretary

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enclosure

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A.L.A. Public
Library Office
July 1947

DIRECTORY OF STATE AND PROVINCIAL LIBRARY EXTENSION AGENCIES AND SCHOOL LIBRARY SUPERVISORS

State

ALABAMA — Public Library Service Division, Department of Archives and History: State Director, Mrs. Lois Rainer Green. Montgomery.

State Department of Education, School Libraries Consultant, Fannie H. Schmitt; State Libraries Consultant for Negro Schools, Mrs. Carrie C. Robinson. Montgomery.

ARKANSAS — State Library Commission: Executive Secretary, Irene Mason, War Memorial Building, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA — State Library: State Librarian, Mabel R. Gillis; Field Representative, Thelma Reid. Sacramento 9.

COLORADO — State Library, Department of Education; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Nettie S. Freed; Acting Assistant Librarian, Anne Jane Armstrong. Denver 2.

CONNECTICUT — Division of Libraries, State Department of Education: Secretary, Katharine H. Wead, State Office Building. Hartford.

State Department of Education, Supervisor of School Libraries: Rheta A. Clark. Hartford.

DELAWARE — Library Commission for State: Librarian, Mrs. Bernice W. Hammond. Dover.

FLORIDA — State Library Board: Acting Director of Extension, Mrs. Selma Morgan. Tallahassee.

State Department of Education, Consultant on School Libraries, Sara Malcolm Krentzman, Tallahassee.

GEORGIA — Division of Textbook and Library Service, Department of Education: Director, C. S. Hubbard; Assistant Director, Sarah L. Jones. State Office Building; Assistant Director in charge of rural public library service, Lucile Nix; Librarian, Library Extension Service, Beverly Wheatcroft. 92 Mitchell St., S.W., Atlanta 3.

IDAHO — State Traveling Library: Librarian, Zada L. Wines, Boise.

ILLINOIS — State Library: Assistant State Librarian, Helene H. Rogers; Chief, Extension Service, Marion E. James, Centennial Memorial Building. Field Visitor for School Libraries, Alma Lundeen, Springfield.

INDIANA — State Library: Librarian, Harold F. Brigham; Chief, Extension Division, Hazel B. Warren. Indianapolis.

State Department of Education, Director, School Libraries and Teaching Materials, Esther V. Burrin. Indianapolis.

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Minutes of The Meeting of Presidents and Editors Round Table

A.L.A. Conference, San Francisco, California, 1947

The Presidents and Editors Round Table held a breakfast meeting in the Corinthian Room of the Whitcomb Hotel on Wednesday morning, July 2nd, at 8 o'clock, during the A.L.A. Conference in San Francisco.

The meeting was called to order by the Temporary Chairman, Mrs. Florrinell F. Morton, Louisiana. At this point those present were called upon to introduce themselves. Since everyone had received the minutes of the previous meeting, held during the A.L.A. Midwinter Conference, the reading was dispensed with by unanimous vote.

The chairman asked permission of the group to hold the business meeting later and have the program first, since the main speaker had to attend another meeting. She then introduced Miss Sue Hefley, Past-President of the Louisiana Library Association, who spoke on The State Association Comes Of Age. Miss Hefley asked for a show of hands to indicate the approximate age of the state associations represented - it was interesting to note the wide divergence. She gave a very stimulating talk in which she suggested many criteria for measuring the growth of an association. Recently Miss Hefley has sent me the substance of her talk, as the group requested. It is attached to this report.

Miss Morton next asked for a discussion of the best name to give the group, with a view to simplifying its present title. After talking over various suggestions which were made informally, Ruth Babcock, Washington, moved that the name be Presidents and Editors Round Table. Seconded by Harold Batchelor, Arizona. Robert Severance, Texas, proposed that the name be State Officers Round Table in the discussion which followed, but this suggestion was not supported, and the motion as stated passed unanimously, and the new name was adopted.

The chairman then proceeded to the second part of the program, A Report On The Cooperative Library Survey Of The Southeastern States, made by Miss Estellene Walker, Executive Secretary of the South Carolina Library Board. She reported that the survey is just getting way, and is to include the seven Valley States and South Carolina and Florida. This project has the financial backing of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and its Director is Marion A. Milczewski. Miss Walker reported that the Tennessee Valley Library Council has drawn up plans for the survey, and is not concerned particularly with techniques and practices, but rather in evaluating the role of the libraries in the improvement of living in the participating states.

She reported that there is to be an executive committee, its members chosen from each of the states. Each state will have its own organization, in most states the state library association has sponsored the survey, but in one there is a citizen's committee. Each state has made suggestions of what should be included in the general questionnaire, all of which have been consolidated and incorporated in the completed questionnaire. The survey will cover every type of library as well as all types of facilities. It is hoped that one of its accomplishments will be the determination of

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD
SEP 18 1947

Current International Library Relations

This interesting memorandum is sent by the Executive Secretary for the information of the Executive Board.

Pamphlet Collection

MEMORANDUM 26 August 1947

From: Mr. Cromwell

To : Members of the Board on International Relations
Mr. Milam

With reference to: Work-schedule for Cromwell. (Schedule largely made up of suggestions from minutes of late I.R.B. meeting and does not include the ordinary work of the office. It does include a few "operational" jobs for the information of certain I.R.B. members.) Please comment freely. The dates indicate my dead-line dates.

August 25. Miscellaneous items from minutes of last Board meeting to be finished.

Send materials for UNESCO exhibit to Carter.

Write news article incorporating personal and interesting incidents connected with the sudden closing of several USIS libraries; for A.L.A. Bulletin. This should be reviewed by Sauer. Mr. Milam suggests such a news story for A.L.A. Bulletin or Library Journal. Will check with L.J. since Brown already has on hand a long article about USIS libraries together with Sauer's letter about closing libraries, reorganization, etc.

Further discussion with Mrs. Kipp, Dr. Hanke, and UNESCO (State Department) about our proposal, through Books for Latin America Project, to procure for Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin an exhibit of recent U. S. publications in connection with UNESCO meeting in Mexico in November; the books (about $5,000 worth) to be used later in presentation program and extension program of Wilkison in Mexico.

August 26. Investigate possibilities within War Department and State Department of exchange of personnel with Austria.

The War Department has asked non-governmental agencies to finance such exchanges. From recommendations gathered within Austria they have prepared a statement proposing that an initial group of specialists be sent from Austria to the U. S. for study (including a librarian). No specific person was mentioned as a possible library delegate. Austria has also asked that certain American specialists (specific persons requested) be sent for short periods to Austria to help in the revival of U. S. - Austrian cultural relations. It is stated that Austria could feed and shelter approximately fifty such specialists at one time.

August 28. Complete arrangements with State Department for exchange of sets of about 500 Turkish publications with five or six U. S. libraries most interested in this exchange, which is primarily intended to help build up the collections of the new National Turkish Library.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

RELEASE A

FROM: American Library Association FOR RELEASE: PM Release
October 21, 1947

SUBJECT: Annual Report (1946-1947) American Library Association

A. Increased Costs
B. Lagging Income
C. Personnel Shortage
D. National Plan for Public Library Service
E. International Relations Board
F. Library Demonstration Bill
G. National Relations Office
H. American Library Inquiry

Operating costs of the nation's libraries have increased 50 per cent since 1940 while incomes have lagged far behind, stated Carl H. Milam, Executive Secretary of the American Library Association, in the A.L.A.'s annual report for 1946-1947, issued today.

In the face of skyrocketing costs, library incomes have increased only 12 per cent, according to the report. "Such a reduction in buying power of libraries would be serious at any time," stated Mr. Milam. "It is tragic in this period when the U.S. and the world need a great improvement and expansion of the agencies of communication, information, and education.

"Another element of tragedy, or perhaps of pathos, is that librarians in 1947 have more ambitious, well-considered plans for improvement and expansion of library services than ever before and, for lack of funds, are unable to carry them out."

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RESOLUTION

(Passed by the 1947 Convention of Lions Clubs of Michigan)

WHEREAS, any program that envisages at least some measure of benefit to our afflicted fellow men should have our sincere interest and consideration, and;

WHEREAS, we know that in every community we have many helpless persons, bedridden as the result of accident or disease, who are unable to enjoy the solace of reading because their condition is such that they cannot hold a book to read in a normal way, and;

WHEREAS, there is now available a machine for projecting microfilm books on the ceiling above the user's bed and incorporating a simple push button control for advancing or reversing the pages so that anyone can read without effort, and;

WHEREAS, the distribution of these projectors and books is handled on a non-commercial basis by Projected Books, Inc., 313 North First Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan, which is a non-profit corporation and which depends on the generosity of public spirited organizations and individuals to bring this boon to our bedridden, and;

WHEREAS, a number of Lions Clubs have set up very successful community service programs where machines and books are donated to their Public Library and the cooperation of their local newspaper makes possible wide public knowledge of the program and the part being played therein by Lions, and;

WHEREAS, all the evidence indicates the sincere thankfulness of our afflicted in making available to them this magic carpet that carries them away from their bed of pain and boredom, therefore be it;

RESOLVED, that this 1947 State Convention of Lions Clubs of Michigan commends this Ceiling Projector program to the sympathetic attention of all Lions Clubs as a worthy addition to their Community Service Work.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

For immediate release to library press

Two thousand six hundred and fifty-two librarians registered for the 66th annual conference of the American Library Association in San Francisco, June 29 to July 5. The Civic Auditorium was headquarters for the conference, and meetings were held in the buildings of the Civic Center. The Association of College and Reference Libraries held several of its meetings on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley.

Librarians from 24 countries, from the U.S. and Canada attended the conference. Twenty-eight Latin American librarians, guests of the State Department at the Assembly of Librarians of the Americas which convened in Washington in May, ended their tour of U.S. libraries in San Francisco. Other foreign delegates included Julien M. Cain, director of the Bibliotheque Nationale de France; Yen Wen-Yu, executive secretary of the planning committee for the National Roosevelt Memorial Library, Chungking; J. H. P. Pafford of the University of London Library; and Gabriel A. Bernardo, director of the Library, University of the Philippines.

The Audio-Visual Committee of the A.L.A. sponsored a Film Institute on distribution and use of educational films through libraries. Short presentations of various problems, given by Francis Noel, California State Education Department; Lester Beck, Department of Psychology, University of Oregon; Hoyt Galvin, Public Library, Charlotte, North Carolina; and Mrs. Patricia Blair, A.L.A. Film Adviser, served as a springboard for the discussion meetings.

(MORE)

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June 12, 1947

MEMORANDUM

To: The Board of Directors A.C.R.L.

From: N. O. Rush, Executive Secretary

These past few weeks have been a time of concentrated thought as to the main objectives of this office. There have been many duties suggested, such as those listed on the enclosed sheet. I think there is a danger of spreading the work too thin, thus it might be wise to work out an agenda of a few things to be accomplished first, and put our efforts on the top ones. Would you please be thinking about such a list and perhaps at the coming Board meetings in San Francisco we could decide together on the top outstanding things to strive for immediately.

President-elect Carlson is suggesting some vital problems for special emphasis for this coming year, and it may be that the main work of my office for this year should be directed towards the support of his program, working closely with the special committees he proposes.

The enclosed reprint of Mr. Brown's article, What Do the Members of A.C.R.L. Want? may be of use to you.

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PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE, 1946-1947

American library association. Board on personnel administration. Subcommittee on civil service relations. Civil service and libraries. Chicago, American Library Association, 1947. 40p. $0.65.

American library association. Committee on post-war planning. A National plan for public library service, prepared for the Committee on postwar planning of the American library association; Carleton B. Joeckel, chairman ... Chicago, American Library Association, c.1946. $2.75.

American library association. International relations board. Committee on aid to libraries in war areas. Books published in the United States, 1944: a selection for reference libraries... Chicago, American Library Association, 1946. 41p. $0.50.

Ashburner, Edward H. Modern public libraries; their planning and design. London, Grafton, 1946. 168p. 25s.

Broadfield, A. Philosophy of classification. London, Grafton, 1946. 102p. 12s 6d.

Chicago. University. Graduate library school. Library institute. Library buildings for library service; papers presented before the Library institute at the University of Chicago, August 5 - August 10, 1946, edited by Herman H. Fussler. Chicago, University of Chicago Press. Publication, probably Summer, 1947.

Chicago. University. Graduate library school. Library institute. Personnel administration in libraries; papers presented before the Library institute at the University of Chicago, August 27 - September 1, 1945; edited with an introduction by Lowell Martin. Chicago. University of Chicago Press, 1946. 168p. $3.00.

Ditzion, Sidney H. Arsenals of a democratic culture. Chicago, American Library Association, 1947. $5.00.

Esdaile, Arundell James Kennedy. The British museum library; a short history and survey, with an introduction by Sir Frederic G. Kenyon ... London, Allen and Unwin. 1946 . 388p. 15s.

Hirshberg, Herbert S. and Melinat, Carl H. Subject guide to U.S. government publications. Chicago, American Library Association, 1947. 263p. $5.00.

Link, Henry C. and Hopf, Harry A. People and books: a study of reading and book-buying habits. New York, Book Manufacturers' Institute [25 West 43d Street], 1946. 166p. $10.00.

McColvin, Lionel Roy, and Revie, J. British libraries. London, New York, Published for the British Council by Longmans Green and Company 1946 . 1s.

Pettee, Julia E. Subject headings; the history and theory of the alphabetical subject approach to books. New York, Wilson, 1946. 191p. $2.75.

Shaw, Gerald W. Public administration of public library service in the Knoxville-Knox County area. Knoxville, Bureau of Public Administration, University of Tennessee, 1946. 72p.

Singer, Dorothea. Insurance for libraries; a manual for librarians. Chicago, American Library Association, 1946. 96p. $1.50.

Special libraries resources. Volumes 2-4. New York, Special Libraries Association, 1946-47. $22.90.

Wheeler, Joseph L. Progress and problems in education for librarianship. New York, Carnegie Corporation, 1946. 107p. Gratis.

U.S. Library of Congress. Advisory committee on descriptive cataloging. Report of the Advisory committee on descriptive cataloging to the librarian of Congress ... Washington, The Library of Congress, 1946. 15p.

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American Library Association
50 East Huron Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

NEWS RELEASE

June 10, 1947

The rudimentary facts about civil service and its application to libraries is presented in an American Library Association publication, Civil Service and Libraries*, which is expected to remove civil service from the realm of bugaboo in the minds of librarians.

Civil service organization and administration is examined together with its application to libraries. Recommendations for effective operation under civil service and the elements of model civil service laws are presented by members of the Subcommittee on Civil Service Relations, who prepared the booklet for administrators and trustees of all libraries, for officials of governmental units, and others studying the implications of civil service for libraries.

The purpose of the pamphlet is the promotion of effective cooperation between librarians and civil service officials, according to Nathan R. Levin, chairman of the Subcommittee, who further points out in his preface, "It will be noted that civil service imposes certain restrictions on libraries, some of which have been exaggerated. Civil service also presents many opportunities to libraries, some of which have not been realized."

Civil Service and Libraries. A. L. A. Subcommittee on Civil Service Relations. 1947. 40 pages. 65¢.

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FROM: Mary C. Tuomey, A.L.A. Public Relations Office

The grand push for the Library Demonstration Bill is on. Now that the bill has been introduced in both the House and the Senate, we want: TO SECURE HEARINGS WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

If we can obtain early and favorable reports from the House and Senate Committees on Education, the bill has an excellent chance to pass this session of Congress.

We can obtain this hearing if support from the states is strong enough. Your congressmen may be home for Easter. This is an opportunity for you to bring the bill to their attention first hand.

If you cannot see your congresman, perhaps you can phone him. Whenever possible, try to arrange interviews with non-librarians interested in the bill.

Evidence of interest in the bill from librarians and especially from people outside the profession carries real weight. The letters already sent from the states are helping very much to create an understanding of the need for rural library extension.

IN GENERAL

Emotional appeal will be needed as well as an academic understanding of the need for the Library Demonstration Bill. Showing "The Library on Wheels" at state meetings and to club and civic groups is usually effective. If you cannot arrange to rent the film, write to the ALA Public Relations Office. Bookmobile pictures bring out the interest of rural people in library service; use of radio spot announcements as fillers or leads to articles; veterans needs; essay contests conducted among school children; editorials in college papers. All these human interest elements will help to create a more widespread knowledge and support for the bill.

A BROKEN RECORD?

NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY IS URGENTLY NEEDED!

We agree that we do sound like one--but it's all in a good cause. You will find enclosed an editorial kit for use with editors in your state. Supplement it with local stories and especially editorials on benefits which your state will derive from the Library Demonstration Bill.

Follow up the releases and editorials with letters in the "Voice of the People" columns. Interesting discussions can be begun and the need for library service brought home to a larger audience. Use endorsements of state chapters of national organizations, statements supporting the bill by civic leaders or other prominent people, human interest stories on bookmobile service, etc., as the basis for newspaper publicity.

SUPPORT OF COUNTY AND HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

We have enclosed a list of county agents. Several of the states last year were successful in gaining their support. Letters from either home demonstration or county agents carry weight as these agents are working for the betterment of rural areas.

SPEAKERS BUREAUS

On page 16 of the Federal Relations Handbook is a description of how to organize a speakers bureau. With time growing short, it would probably be better to remind librarians to talk about the bill whenever possible at various meetings. If material is needed for distribution, we will send it immediately.

HANDBILLS

A supply of "Which Is Your Side of the Fence?" with new bill numbers and sponsors has been ordered. You will receive both handbill and poster

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
~~EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 430 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 11~~
NEW ADDRESS: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

International Exchange of Personnel

In January 1947, the American Library Association sent letters to selected foreign librarians and American librarians working in foreign countries soliciting comment on the need for interchange of library personnel between the United States and other countries. The replies are summarized below.

Prospective Students.

I. Is it desirable in your opinion for some prospective librarians in your country to study in the United States in the next few years? How many? One, or a few, or many each year?

Desirable -- Yes - 25
No - 4

Number -- one or two a year -- 17
six a year -- 1
many as possible -- 3

Countries replying "no", and their reasons:

Those without experience do not receive as much benefit from a stay in the United States. - Mlle. Foncin, France.

No such students there at present. - Wm. L. Randall, Middle East.

"Better to understand the system with which one has to deal, before studying other systems." - Mr. Francis, England.

"Not worthwhile except in a few special cases to send those without professional experience or background." - M. Kleberg, Sweden.

II. Why do you think they should come?

1. Lack of training facilities in their own country. - 12
Chile, Australia, China, Egypt, India, Middle East, Nicaragua, Philippines, Tasmania, Uruguay, South Africa.

"Bulgarian librarians...are not generally such by training but by virtue of the position they hold." Bulgaria.

"There is a need for librarians today who have had the higher professional training which cannot be obtained in South Africa." South Africa.

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American Library
Association
January 1947

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD
FEB 1

ONTARIO

Regulations Made By The Minister Under The Public Libraries Act

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Interpretation

1. In these regulations, -

(a) "Board" shall mean the Board of a public library established under the Act;

(b) "fiction books" shall not include books classified as children's books by the Inspector of Public Libraries;

(c) "Inspector" shall mean the Inspector of Public Libraries;

(d) "public library" shall include branch library; and

(e) "receipts" shall not include legislative grants.

Certificates of Librarianship

2. (1) The requirements for a Class A Certificate, Form 1, of Librarianship shall be,-

(a) a bachelor's degree from a university and a master's degree from a library school approved by the Inspector; or

(b) A master's degree from a university and a bachelor's degree from a library school approved by the Inspector or a diploma for a one-year course from a library school approved by the Inspector but which does not grant a degree.

(2) The requirements for a Class B Certificate, Form 2, of Librarianship shall be,-

(a) A bachelor's degree from a university; and

(b) A bachelor's degree from a library school approved by the Inspector or a diploma for a one-year course from a library school approved by the Inspector but which does not grant a degree.

(3) The requirements for a Class C Certificate, Form 3, of Librarianship shall be a diploma granted prior to the 31st day of December, 1946 by the Library School of The Ontario College of Education.

(4) The requirements for a Class D Certificate, Form 4, of Librarianship shall be the successful completion subsequent to the 31st day of December, 1946, of a course at the Library School of The Ontario College of Education comprising at least two summer sessions each not less than six weeks in length.

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people is still a great unfinished task of American [illegible]

35,000,000 people without public library service and an equal number served by inadequate libraries.

Comparison of the library extension movement in the United States with that of other countries leaves little cause for self-congratulation. Great Britain, in the period between 1911 and 1940 increased its library coverage from 60% to almost 100%. Similarly, Denmark, between 1919 and 1939, with the aid of liberal national grants to libraries, established a nation-wide system of central or county libraries.

In the United States, the number of people living in non-library areas has been whittled down from 45,000,000 in 1926 to 35,000,000 in 1941. That is an average gain of two-thirds of a million per year. At that rate of progress, it would take another half century to bring library service to the entire population.

Library authorities feel that most important at this stage in the extension program is the need for demonstrations of what library service can contribute to the areas which now lack these facilities. A demonstration is a sample of library service made available to a community long enough to show the people how a library operates, how it serves them and how economically it can be managed. A few such well-planned demonstrations of library service might make rapid changes in the library map. One such demonstration within a given area would probably accomplish much more than hundreds of speeches on the value and benefits of library service.

The Library Demonstration Bill (S. 48 and H.R. 2465) now in Congress will provide federal funds for demonstrations of adequate library service suited to rural areas. If passed, the demonstration programs would operate through state library agencies, thereby eliminating federal control while encouraging state and local self-help for libraries.

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library service in the United States live in rural areas. Six hundred counties within the United States do not have a single library within their boundaries. Library service for all would cost about $1.00 a year, less than the cost of a single book. Actually, we spend 42¢ per person in the United States and only three states give library service to all their peoples. And yet the Public Library is considered to be the most important means of adult education and next to the school in educational importance for children.

Education and farm leaders look to the Library Demonstration Bill now before Congress as an initial means of bringing library service to rural areas. This bill, S. 48 - H.R. 2465, would grant each state at least $25,000 annually for five years to be used in rendering public library service to people now without it or inadequately served. Besides, additional federal funds for that purpose would be available to match state appropriations up to $75,000 a year. Each state would thereby have as much as $175,000 for five years for the library demonstrations.

The objectives of the Library Demonstration Bill are to give intellectually hungry rural people a taste of books and, at the same time, to show these people how, with a modest outlay of tax revenue, they can establish permanent library service.

Experience has shown that once rural people are used to library service they will not give it up. The Library Demonstration Bill will do much to stimulate community initiative in setting up county and regional libraries and will be a sturdy step toward the goal of the American Library Association -- books for everybody.

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Rural librarians tell of men and women who walk miles to meet the book truck that serves them; of others who wait anxiously for the postman who brings them library packages, of borrowers who carry away armfuls of books from the bookmobile; or bring dish pans and bushel baskets to fill with their reading for a week. Yes, rural people are hungry for books and read with avidity, when they can obtain them.

But the majority of rural people are without books. In 600 counties in the United States, farmers and their families must rely on a limited number of family books for reading because there is not a single library within the county boundaries.

The need for really adequate library service in rural areas is tremendous. There are 35,000,000 people in this country who have no access to books through public libraries, and another 35,000,000 who have very poor service. These people must have books to insure them equal educational and economic opportunities. Federal, state and local authorities must awake to the need for libraries in rural areas. A bill has just been introduced into Congress which would show rural people and legislators alike, the value of library service. If S. 48 and H.R. 2465, the Library Demonstration Bills are passed, samples or "demonstrations" of public library service will be brought to rural areas to show rural people just how much a library has to offer in services that provide books and reading guidance for all. The Library Demonstration Bill will enable the federal government to cooperate with the states in demonstrating library service to areas which have never had it, or where it has been too poor to be effective.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois
New address: 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD
JAN 22 1947

For immediate release

The housing shortage is causing an increase in the number of people who do their reading and studying in public libraries, according to reports on 1946 reading interests received by the American Library Association from 150 public libraries in communities of all sizes and types in all parts of the United States. This is especially true of students who find it impossible to concentrate in the confusion of crowded living quarters. Housewives, where families have doubled up, have little work to do and can spend more time reading. Story books are asked for frequently by parents whose small children must be kept quiet because of the older people in the house. Both children and adults find it more difficult to keep track of their books. The librarian in Superior, Wisconsin, says that more children's books are lost and the children explain that they have no space of their own in which to keep things.

There is a definite revival of interest in travel books, the increase being slowed down only by the dearth of new books in this field. The housing shortage is responsible for some of these requests, many librarians feel, since there are repeated questions about climate, living conditions, and business opportunities. Alaska, the Pacific Northwest, and South America are the three areas most frequently mentioned in the reports. Veterans are avid for more information about the countries they visited during the war, and some are planning to return to them as soon as civilian overseas travel is possible. The majority of the requests, however, are

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For immediate release

A resolution urging the President of the United States, the U.S. Atomic Energy Control Commission, and other officials to support complete international control of atomic energy was adopted by the American Library Association at its annual midwinter conference, held in Chicago, December 27-30, 1946. The text of the resolution follows:

WHEREAS enduring peace and the preservation of this nation and of all nations of the world are dependent, above all other considerations, upon early action by the United Nations to assure unqualified control of atomic energy so that this force of nature may not be used again by any nation for military purposes;

WHEREAS the people of the United States are dependent upon their elected and delegated governmental representatives to act in their behalf to protect their welfare and preserve this nation;

WHEREAS the democratic process places a moral obligation upon all responsible organizations in this nation to do everything in their power to promote a true understanding of atomic energy and to make known to the governmental leaders of the people their convictions on a public question of such critical importance to all the people;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. THAT this Council urge upon all libraries and all library organizations the immediate necessity of utilizing every means at their command, at state and local levels, to advance a true understanding on the part of all the people of atomic energy and its meaning for civilization.

2. THAT the American Library Association address this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Delegates of the United States to the United Nations, and Members of the Congress of the United States, Members of the U.S. Atomic Energy Control Commission, expressing appreciation of their efforts in behalf of international control of atomic energy and urging intensification of these efforts, to the end that the full influence of the United States may be exerted to obtain favorable action by the United Nations

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SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS COMMITTEE

1946-1947

Helen M. Focke - Chairman
Supervising Librarian, Case School of Applied Science Library,
Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Katherine E. Anderson
Head, Reference Department, Library Association of Portland,
801 S. W. Tenth Avenue, Portland 5, Oregon.

Katherine Ashley
Head, Extension Department, Wayne County Library, Wayne County
Washington Avenue, Wayne, Michigan.

Letha M. Davidson
Librarian, Ames Public Library, Sixth and [illegible]

Milton Drescher
Chief, Department of Science and Industry [illegible]
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Emily Garnett
Reference Librarian, Texas Christian [illegible]

Faith Green
Head, Reference Department, Pasadena [illegible]
California.

Ruth Gregory
Head Librarian, Waukegan Public Library

C. Irene Hayner
Assistant Professor, Division of Library [illegible]
of Minnesota, Minneapolis [illegible]

Lucile Kelling
Associate Professor, School of Library [illegible]
North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Foster M. Palmer
Reference Assistant in charge of the [illegible]
College Library, Cambridge [illegible]

Donalda Putnam
Reference Assistant, Reference Department
Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.

E. J. Scheerer
Librarian, Louisiana Polytechnic Institute

Margaret S. Skiff
Coordinator, Work with Children, [illegible]
13, Ohio.

May Wood Wigginton
Assistant Librarian, Denver Public [illegible]

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

~~EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 11~~

NEW ADDRESS: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SERIAL RECORD
MAY 12 1947

April 29, 1947

To the Executive Board:

New A.C.R.L. Executive Secretary. It is with great pleasure that the staff welcomes to A.L.A. Headquarters the new Executive Secretary of A.C.R.L., Mr. N. Orwin Rush. Mr. Rush arrived April 16, 1947. To him and to the Division he represents go our best wishes.

Kansas City Public Library. I spent April 17 in Kansas City, on the invitation of the Library staff, for various conversations and particularly to appear at a hearing before the Board of Education. The issues were whether Mr. Hamill should be reappointed and whether a resolution restricting the activities of the librarian and staff should be rescinded. A communication had gone to the Board from the staff over the signatures of all the members except one.

At the hearing, the case for the staff was argued by an attorney and testimony was given by representatives of many civic organizations. Practically all types of organizations were represented except business. The testimony was all in favor of the staff recommendations. I was called upon frequently as a kind of expert witness on what is common practice. When the votes came, they were three for and three against and both motions therefore lost. Those who voted in the negative could not be prevailed upon to state their reasons.

I do not know what will happen next but I do not recall ever having seen the people of a community so aroused as are the citizens of Kansas City in support of the librarian and staff. A Citizens Planning Committee has recommended complete separation of the library from the schools. The School Board has not yet acted finally on a similar motion.

Implications of Army and Navy Training Program. I spent Saturday and Sunday in New York at a meeting of this A.C.E. Committee to consider preliminary drafts of the final report. In my opinion, Mr. Houle's chapter on Adult Education, including library services, is the best chapter in the book. There is also to be a separate monograph by Mr. Houle and associates.

United Nations Library. Following a recent meeting of the I.R.B., two letters were written to United Nations proposing an International Library Advisory Committee; one by Luther Evans at my suggestion and one by me. As a result, Breycha-Vauthier was called over from Geneva and Mr. Evans, Mr. Beals and I were invited to spend two days in conference with officers and architects. It is expected that the International Committee will be appointed later.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

~~EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 11~~

NEW ADDRESS: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

May 6, 1947

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SERIAL RECORD
MAY 19 1947

President Rothrock invites you to serve on the Local Committee for the American Library Association conference in San Francisco on the recommendation of Mr. Laurence J. Clarke, Chairman.

A list of the members of the committee is enclosed.

We hope very much that you will accept.

Cordially yours,

Wilfred Laurier Morin

Wilfred Laurier Morin
Assistant to the Executive Secretary

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A.L.A. Council Meeting
June 30 and July 4, 1947 - A5

Report of the Federal Relations Committee
to the
Council of the A.L.A.

Since the establishment of the National Relations Office in October, 1945, the work of the Federal Relations Committee has been centered around that office with the Committee serving as an advisory board to the office.

The organization of the Committee presents some difficulties in serving effectively because an attempt has been made to secure representation from each of the major divisions of the A.L.A. and to secure membership which is actively engaged in the work of these divisions. This prevents satisfactory attendance at meetings which are scheduled at regular A.L.A. meetings. An attempt has been made to overcome this difficulty by having an Executive Sub-committee which has met in Washington once each year since the office has been opened.

The work of the office has been divided into three major categories:

A. Legislative Activities
B. Relations with Federal Agencies
C. Relations with other organizations

The major legislative activity has been work on the Library Demonstration Bill. This bill was reintroduced in both the House and Senate this session of Congress. Hearings have been conducted by the Senate Sub-Committee on Education and a favorable report from that committee is expected momentarily. It is expected that a hearing before the House Committee on Education and Labor will be held as soon as the hearings on federal aid to education are completed.

The outstanding factor in the so-far successful work on the Library Demonstration Bill has been the work of the State Federal Relations Committees. They have worked effectively with congressmen from the home districts and have secured a favorable reaction in the case of many congressmen. The great majority of congressmen have indicated their interest in the bill and have promised to consider it. However, relatively few have definitely committed themselves to support the bill. These few outnumber the ones who have definitely stated that they were opposed to the bill by about 5 to 1.

Chances for passage this session are fair. It should be borne in mind that we are working directly against a trend in Congress, but that we are making progress. We have two sessions this time in which to secure the things we want.

The second matter which has occupied a good deal of attention is a revision of postal rates. The report of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, which was released on May 19, indicates that library representation has been considered carefully and have been adopted, by the Committee. The rates on postal cards have not been raised, nor has the rate on library books or publications of such institutions as the

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A.L.A. Council Meeting
June 30 and July 4, 1947

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

The Committee on Boards and Committees presents to the Council for action the following matters relating to A.L.A. Committees. No action required on IV.

I. Functions Defined

The following definitions of functions of committees are recommended:

A.L.A. Income, Special Committee on
Appointed by the President, September 9, 1946.
To explore sources of income for the A.L.A. and to recommend methods of increasing same.

Awards
Authorized by Council, December 29, 1946
To consider the whole question of awards for library service and to report their recommendation to the Council.

Public Library Film Project
Created by Executive Board, December 1945.
To develop policies under which a Public Library Film Project shall operate, to set up criteria for the selection of participating libraries and for the selection of films, and to approve budgets for the expenditure of funds, the source of which has been approved by the Executive Board.

Public Library Office, Joint Advisory Committee to
Proposed by the Executive Board, October 9, 1946.
To assist and advise the Public Library Section, A.L.A. headquarters and to help avoid duplication of activity in the Library Extension Division, Division of Public Libraries, and Trustees Division.

Rural Sociological Society and A.L.A., Joint Committee
Created by Executive Board, December 1946.
To study the research aspects of state development plans.

Please bring this report with you to the Council

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD
JUN 6 - 1947

May 28, 1947

Material for

Summer Courses in Library Science

Enclosed is the latest list of A.L.A. publications and a sheet listing some titles which are used as textbooks and class material.

At the bottom of the sheet are described four new titles, not appearing in the catalog, which might be used in class work or ordered for reference.

Orders will be shipped promptly. Material for resale to students is subject to 10% discount.

Sincerely

A. L. Remley
Publishing Department

If you would like a copy of this communication sent to any members of your summer faculty not now in residence, please send us their names and addresses.

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Committee on Civil Service Reform.
1947. 40p. 65¢.
Presents the rudimentary facts about

Books. Describes important reference works published in the three year period, includes many foreign works published

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A.L.A. Council Meeting
June 20 and July 4, 1947

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Report of the Committee on the Constitution and By-Laws
To the Council of the American Library Association

The Council at the 1946 Midwinter Conference approved a report of the Special Committee on Council Practice and Procedure, recommending the election of a vice-chairman from Council to work with the President on programs for Council. To carry this recommendation into effect a revision of the constitution would be necessary. After carefully considering the suggestion, your committee declines to recommend amendments. A vice-chairman when there is no chairman would be an anomaly, and the election of such an officer would introduce a principle clearly foreign to the spirit of the constitution. The Council does not elect its officers. The officers elected by the Association serve as officers of the Council. Without passing on the merits of the suggestion that the President of the Association may need help in the preparation of Council programs--a suggestion which has already been approved by the Council--your committee wishes to point out that this duty of assisting the President might, with no constitutional change, be assigned to the first or second vice-president.

Suggestions have come to the committee from various quarters that the constitution be amended so as to permit foreign national library associations to become members of A.L.A. Your committee is of the opinion that such affiliation is already permitted by Article X Section 1 of the constitution, and no amendment to that section is required. It is apparent, however, that few, if any, foreign associations would feel warranted in paying the annual dues of affiliated societies as provided in Article I Section 4 of the by-laws, i.e., ten cents per capita for all members not members of the American Library Association, because most members of foreign library associations will not be A.L.A. members. It seemed to your committee wiser to provide for a flat rate of $25 per year as affiliation dues, and to make some concession in the way of a discount on A.L.A. publications.

At the proper time your committee will recommend to the Association that Article I Section 4 of the by-laws be amended to read as follows:

(a) The annual dues of affiliated societies in the United States shall be ten cents per capita for all members who are not members of the American Library Association.

(b) The annual dues of affiliated societies outside the United States shall be twenty-five dollars. Such affiliated societies shall be entitled to a free copy of the Bulletin, Proceedings, and Handbook, and shall be privileged to purchase one copy of all American Library Association publications at a discount of fifty per cent.

Since the amendment proposed refers to the by-laws rather than the constitution, it is not necessary for the Council to vote on this question.

A suggestion has been received pertaining to the provision of Article VI Section 1 (e) paragraph 2 of the constitution which makes a person not a member of the A.L.A. ineligible to serve as councilor. The chance that a

Please bring this report with you to the Council meeting.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

~~EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 520 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 11~~

NEW ADDRESS: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD
JUN 6 - 1947

May 26, 1947

To A.L.A. Members:

This whole letter is about the San Francisco Conference. All of you who plan to be there will want to have a summary of information at hand. Others who can't come to San Francisco this year probably will like to know what is going on.

PROGRAM All information we could announce up to press time was included in the May A.L.A. Bulletin including the tentative program. Additional announcements will appear in the June issue. Latest word about the third general session discussion on Atomic Energy which is being planned by University of California leaders, promises to be noteworthy.

As usual, the Official Program will be distributed from the registration desk in the Civic Auditorium beginning at 2 P.M. on Sunday, June 29.

HOTELS The hotels housing our delegates were listed in the March A.L.A. Bulletin together with directions and a form for making hotel reservations with the local Housing Committee. This committee has done an excellent job of handling room requests. They report that there are still rooms available and they can handle additional requests for 1000 - 1500 more people up to June 15. But don't ask for single rooms!

TRAVEL INFORMATION The April A.L.A. Bulletin carried announcements of proposals for group travel and special trains. Two special trains, one from New York, the other from Chicago have been organized, each with attractive sightseeing features including Grand Canyon en route. There is still time to join one of these parties if you act promptly.

What to wear and where to eat in San Francisco have been suggested in the May A.L.A. Bulletin.

REGISTRATION The registration desk in the Civic Auditorium will open at 2 P.M. on Sunday, June 29. Register there as soon as possible after you have checked in your hotel. Attendance information will be organized and inquiries answered from this desk throughout the week. Be sure your correct information is on file there as soon as possible.

Evidence of registration and identification as a delegate will be important to you in participating in the Conference and the attractive events arranged by the Local Committee.

SPECIAL LOCAL EVENTS Pounce on your June A.L.A. Bulletin as soon as it reaches you for news of the Symphony Concert and Reception sponsored by the Local Committee on Sunday, June 29, 7-10:30 P.M. in the War Memorial Opera House. The concert will be broadcast on N.B.C.

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The Senate hearings on the Library Demonstration Bill will be held Friday, May 16.

This is a real opportunity to secure publicity! The Bill is real news from both state and national levels! Judging from the newspaper clippings, papers in many of the states are already interested in the Bill. Now is the moment to capitalize on past work and contacts.

Help to assure good coverage at the hearings by asking the editors of important state papers to have their Washington representatives or one of the wire services cover the report on the hearings.

We have approached many Washington newspaper offices directly within the last few weeks. We will send material and call directly, but "back home" interest will assure greater coverage. Editors keep in constant touch with their Washington bureaus by wire or phone, so even May 16 is not too late to talk to your local editor.

You should receive within the next day or so digests of statements from the various witnesses. Use these as a basis of releases on the day of the hearing, for publication in various library, educational magazines, and journals of state chapters of national organizations which have sponsored the Bill. They will also serve as future editorial material and as information for talks. Their most important use before May 16 will be to encourage local and state publicity.

You will find the next few days particularly opportune for radio and newspaper publicity on the Bill. Statements from members of the state committees, officers of organizations, state library needs related to the Bill will be of greater interest with the Senate hearings in the offing. When sending out publicity material related to the Bill, remember the news broadcasters. Sending copies to the news offices of radio stations often results in comment over news broadcasts.

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PLANNING AND EQUIPPING THE SCHOOL LIBRARY
(Asterisks indicate essential references)

Examine files of the American School Board Journal and Nation's Schools and other periodicals in the fields of education and of library science for illustrations and floor plans of school libraries.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SERIAL REC
SEP 30 1946

Pamphlet Collection

For release October 15

The immediate and urgent need of all libraries is a larger income. The cost of operating public libraries has increased 50% over 1940, according to the 1946-47 report of the American Library Association released today. The income of libraries has not increased to this extent. Figures for all types of libraries are not available, but the total expenditure for libraries in the U.S. has increased from $50,485,609 in 1935 to $64,917,302 in 1945, or an increase of about 12½%. Carl H. Milam, A.L.A. executive secretary and author of the report, says "such a reduction in the buying power of libraries would be serious at any time. It is tragic in this period when the U.S. and the world need a great improvement and expansion of the agencies of communication, information and education.

"Another element of tragedy, or perhaps of pathos, is that librarians in 1945 have more ambitions, well-considered plans for improvement and expansion of library services than ever before and for lack of funds are unable to carry them out.

"The National Plan for Public Library Service has been completed after many years of work. It makes and justifies the somewhat revolutionary proposal that public library service be provided through the maintenance of about 1,200 large library systems which would serve the whole population well, rather than, as now, by 6,000 or 7,000 libraries, many very small, which leave one-third of the population unserved and another one-third very inadequately provided for.

"After five years of wartime operation on a large scale, the International Relations Board took stock of its accomplishments and a look ahead. Major recommendations for the future are a reduction in the operation of long-time

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Pamphlet Collection

FILM SERVICE IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Akron Public Library Akron 8, Ohio	Mr. R. Russell Munn, Librarian
(Tyrrell Public Library) Beaumont, Texas	Miss Pearle Burr, Librarian
Boston Public Library Boston, Massachusetts	Mrs. Muriel C. Javelin
(Public Library of Charlotte & Mecklenburg County) Charlotte, North Carolina	Mr. Hoyt Galvin, Librarian
Cincinnati Public Library Cincinnati, Ohio	Miss Karline Brown, Films & Recordings Center
Cleveland Public Library Cleveland 14, Ohio	Miss Virginia Beard, Curator of Films
Dallas Public Library Dallas, Texas	Miss Bertha Landers, Film Librarian
Denver Public Library Denver, Colorado	Miss Nell Scott, Adult Education Department
Detroit Public Library Detroit, Michigan	Mr. Kurtz Myers, Head, Audio-Visual Division
Grant Rapids Public Library Grand Rapids, Michigan	Mr. Donald W. Kohlstedt, Librarian
Kalamazoo Public Library Kalamazoo, Michigan	Miss Jeanne Griffin, Librarian
(Lawson McGhee Library) Knoxville, Tennessee	Miss Helen M. Harris, Librarian
Louisville Public Library Louisville, Kentucky	Mr. Clarence R. Graham, Librarian
Milwaukee Public Library Milwaukee, Wisconsin	Mr. Paul Gratke, Head, Education Department
Minneapolis Public Library Minneapolis, Minnesota	Miss Margaret Fletcher, Film Librarian
Racine Public Library Racine, Wisconsin	Mr. Fred Wezeman, Librarian

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

June 5, 1947

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SERIAL RECORD
JUN 16 1947

To A.L.A. Councilors:

I am glad to report that a few of the special projects for which we have been soliciting foundation support have been approved as follows:

International Relations Office. A grant of $25,000 was made by the Rockefeller Foundation for the work of the International Relations Office for the calendar year 1948. This is specifically labeled a final grant. Must we discontinue after 1948?

Book Requests. The grant of $30,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation for the purchase of 1946 publications was amended to make it possible for us to use up to one-half of it for meeting requests for books of any date.

Film Library Project. The Carnegie Corporation approved a grant of $27,000 for a two-year period to make possible the assembling of information and the giving of advisory service on the circulation of informational films by libraries. Mrs. Blair, formerly head of film service of the Cleveland Public Library etc. will join the staff this month and will attend the San Francisco Conference.

Princeton Conference. The Carnegie Corporation approved a grant of $1145 on May 15 toward the cost of publishing of the proceedings of the Princeton Conference on Exchange of Publications, which we hope to have ready for distribution this summer.

American Library Inquiry. What is expected to be the most important library survey ever undertaken has been begun. Proposed by A.L.A., financed by the Carnegie Corporation with a grant of $175,000, it is being conducted under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council. Dr. Robert Leigh, who has recently concluded his distinguished work with the Commission on Freedom of the Press, is director of this study. On the advisory committee are Miss Rothrock, Ralph Beals, and several distinguished social scientists. According to the first publicity release, *"A two-year study of the nation's libraries--aimed at discovering how well existing public libraries are serving their communities and also whether they should, in the future, include non-commercial radio, motion pictures and television for their patrons--will be undertaken under a $175,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York."

Film Council of America. A reorganization meeting was held in Atlantic City last winter. A.L.A. representatives were Mrs. Aubry Lee Graham, Chairman of the A.L.A. Audio-Visual Committee, Miss Batchelder,

*New York Herald Tribune, Monday, April 14, 1947.

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THE LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD
JUN 16 1947
Copy

Subscription Books Committee Open Meeting

A.L.A. Conference, San Francisco

July 1, 1947, 2:30 P.M.

As the official Conference program states, the purpose of this meeting is to resume the discussion of "standards for the preparation and evaluation of reference works" started at the Midwinter meeting last December. The docket for that meeting is attached on which items already covered are checked in red. Further discussion of those topics is still in order.

American Library Association
June 2, 1947

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

June 24, 1947

To Chairmen and Presidents of
A.L.A. Divisions and Round Tables

Re: Annual Reports

This year will be the fourth for inclusion of the reports of divisions and round tables in the Annual Reports issue of the A.L.A. Bulletin. If your group wishes to have its report included this year, the copy should reach Headquarters on or before August 5.

Brevity continues to be of first importance in preparation of each annual report. We hope that you will take the space necessary to cover your activities and achievements and your plans for the future.

Those responsible for reports of divisions should collect any materials to be included about the constituent parts of the division, and should send all copy to A.L.A. Headquarters at one time.

Any recommendations should be given concisely and underlined for greater emphasis. Refer to the Annual Reports issue of the A.L.A. Bulletin, October 15, 1946, for further suggestions in the preparation of your copy. If possible, limit your report to the space used in 1946.

Sincerely yours,

Lucile Deaderick

Lucile Deaderick, Editor
A.L.A. Bulletin

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Note: This report of the year's work is not to be confused with the Proceedings which is a report of the San Francisco Conference activities.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

June 24, 1947

To Chairmen of
A.L.A. Boards and Committees:

Re: Annual Reports

This year, as always, we urge that annual reports be held to as few words as possible. Therefore, we hope that you will give your record of action and accomplishments and your plans for the future in as brief form as will do justice to your activities.

Any recommendations should be given concisely and underlined for greater emphasis. Refer to the Annual Reports issue of the A.L.A. Bulletin, October 15, 1946, for further suggestions in the preparation of your copy. If possible, limit your report to the space used in 1946.

We hope that it will be possible for you to have copy in our hands on or before August 5.

Sincerely yours,

Lucile Deaderick

Lucile Deaderick, Editor
A.L.A. Bulletin

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Note: This report of the year's work is not to be confused with the Proceedings which is a report of the San Francisco Conference activities.

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ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND REFERENCE LIBRARIES

A Division of the American Library Association

Executive Offices: 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11

June 24, 1947

To the Librarians:

It has been suggested that it might be helpful for this office to assemble relevant data on college and university library matters and make them available for consultation.

For example each year many college and university libraries make a careful self-study or have a study made by an outside expert of one or more phases of their work. Their summaries are often summarized in a typewritten report and remain largely unknown to other libraries. Such studies usually concern problems of common interest to many libraries. If it would be of any service to libraries, I should like to propose that this office make these studies available to all libraries which are interested. Would your library be interested in the idea, and would your library be willing to submit copies of such studies for deposit and perhaps reproduction?

Faithfully yours,

N. Orwin Rush

N. Orwin Rush
Executive Secretary

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD
JUN 16 1947
Copy

June 3, 1947

For immediate release

More libraries will loan informational films to community groups as a result of the film advisory service established by the American Library Association under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Mrs. Patricia Blair, former Director of the Film Bureau, Cleveland Public Library, has been appointed Adviser on Film Service through Libraries and will start work at Association Headquarters in Chicago, June 16, 1947.

At present, between 75 and 100 libraries in the United States and Canada loan informational films to service clubs, women's groups, discussion forums, and adult classes. Many other libraries have expressed interest in adding films to their collections and in increasing use of films as supplements to book materials.

Mrs. Blair will advise libraries on problems of establishing and developing film services through correspondence and field trips, and will set up a clearing house of information on films. A graduate of Western Reserve University, Mrs. Blair has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Educational Film Library Association of America for the past three years.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 50 EAST HURON STREET, CHICAGO 11

Collection

June 20, 1947

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
SERIAL RECORD
JUL 8 - 1947

TO: PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES OF DIVISIONS

We are concerned about Divisional reporting, especially at Conferences, but also throughout the year. We know that the Bulletin is giving less satisfactory and less adequate coverage than is desired. We solicit your help.

I. In a memorandum sent to divisional officers each year we say: "If the secretary of your group is likely to be overburdened, please delegate to some other member the definite responsibility of reporting promptly to the Publicity Office any news and action resulting from the meeting, including the election of new officers." That has usually not produced wholly satisfactory results for most divisions.

II. The above suggestion is correctly interpreted by most people concerned as having to do primarily with items for newspaper publicity. Miss Deaderick needs also prompt and adequate summaries of what happens at the Conferences for use in the first possible issue of the A.L.A. Bulletin. This should be of three kinds:

A. Summaries of action taken.

B. Summaries of the most important things said, problems raised, suggestions made--the real meat of the speeches and discussion.

C. Suggestions of papers presented which ought to be considered for publication in the Bulletin.

III. This year we are trying something new in response to requests from members. After each Executive Board and Council meeting, someone will dictate immediately a one-page summary report of what happened. Copies will be placed in a loose-leaf notebook kept on or near the registration desk and will be posted on the official bulletin board. This same type of reporting is desired from the meetings of the Boards of Directors of the Divisions and also from the business and discussion meetings of the Divisions and Sections, insofar as it can be managed. The A.L.A. will be unable to furnish adequate stenographic service to cover a great many meetings.

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Address of M. Julien Maurice Cain, Administrateur Général, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France, delivered at the Second General Session of the American Library Association Conference, San Francisco, California, Tuesday, July 1, 1947

(Preliminary translation, to be revised)

Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

First of all, I wish to tell you how happy I am to be among you and to express my gratitude to your Association which, indeed, represents the powerful body of American librarians. All over the world, our colleagues are aware of your sense of hospitality. Your general Secretary, Mr. Carl MILAM, by the broadness of his views, by his activity, has contributed to your brilliant renown in an exceptional way. You are pointed out and proposed as an example to all those who believe in the efficacy of organization in the cultural field; and when, last December in Paris, at the general conference of UNESCO, Mr. MILAM was speaking, it was, undoubtedly with his personal authority but also with the authority given to him by your cohesion and your power of action.

Today, at San Francisco, I am at the end of a trip of several weeks throughout your great and beautiful country. A survey trip which enabled me to visit several of your museums and renowned universities, and your most important libraries. Should I tell you that, while I had not yet seen them, I knew them...? I have the honor to have been managing the National Library of Paris for seventeen years -interrupted by the five years of German occupation- and during these seventeen years, I have read a great many books, a great many articles, a great many booklets, lots of reports, through which I was able to become acquainted in detail with the organization of your establishments. I have sent to your country young librarians, men and women, who studied your methods and, amazed, brought back to us the results of their inquiries. And still, I can say in your presence, that the experiment -for it is an experiment- which I have been carrying on for several weeks, is beyond my prospects. These are indeed great lessons which we thus come to learn from you.

I am addressing an assembly of men and women who have organized their

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and resourcefulness of country boys and girls. They do their part to make the most of their opportunities. Don't these young people deserve the same chance as city children? Many of them are not getting it! Their schools are often way below standard; and millions of them have no chance to read books at all. Here are some exact figures - 35,000,000 Americans are without library service and 90% of them live in rural areas! There is a bill in Congress now, S. 48, H.R. 2465, which will help bring library service to them. If you want to see country children given better opportunities, ask your Congressman to support the Library Demonstration Bill. Remember the numbers -- S.48, H.R. 2465.

ANNOUNCER: We, the people of the United States! That means us; you and I. We make public opinion and as we think so we want our representatives in Congress, in the state and local governments, to act. It's hard sometimes to decide just what we want our mayors, governors, and Congressmen to do unless we have facts on many subjects. One of the best places to find them is at the public library.

That's easier said than done, though, for 35,000,000 American citizens who do not have libraries. (Number) live right here in (Name of state). There is a Bill in Congress now which can bring books to these people. The Library Demonstration Bill, if passed, will bring samples of library service to (name of state) long enough to show what library service is and means. If you want everybody to have the same chance for information through books, ask your Congressman to support the Library Demonstration Bill, S.48, H.R. 2465.

ANNOUNCER: Do rural people like to read? The answer is certainly "yes"! Librarians in rural areas tell of men and women who walk miles to meet the bookmobile, of others who wait anxiously for the postman who brings them library packages; of borrowers who carry away armfuls of books from the bookmobile or bring dishpans and bushel baskets to fill with their reading for a week. Yes, rural people want books when they can obtain them. Yet, there are 35,000,000 Americans, most of them living in rural areas, who do not have libraries. You can help do something about this situation. How? By asking your Congressman to support the Library Demonstration Bill, S.48, H.R. 2465. This Bill, if passed, will enable the federal government to cooperate with the states in demonstrating just what library service is. Remember the numbers -- S.48, H.R. 2465.

ANNOUNCER: Bookmobiles are traveling country libraries that plow through mud or snow-filled country roads to scattered rural readers. Farm people living miles from libraries have books brought almost to their front doors. School children can have as many books as they need for fun and help in their work. Is this true in all country areas? Unfortunately, no! Many of our rural people have no idea what library service really means. Librarians want to bring them samples or demonstrations of library service so rural people can decide for themselves whether they want it or not. A Library Demonstration Bill now in Congress will do just that. To give country and city people the same chance, ask your Congressman to support the Library Demonstration Bill, H.R. 2465, S.48.

ANNOUNCER: Everybody's got a mailbox! Everybody likes to get mail. People like to get mail because it lets them know what's going on in the world. People like to read books for the same reason.

You have mail service. Wouldn't you like to have tax-supported book service, too? Just as mail trucks bring news from all over the country to rural people, so bookmobiles can bring them books on every subject.

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For A.L.A. Executive Board Meeting
June 29 and July 5, 1947

Brief explanation of items on the docket to be used with the docket at the Executive Board Meeting.

A. A.L.A. Income. There are really three aspects of the problem: the immediate future, the near future, and the long future.

Instead of attempting to cover the various points let me highlight two or three facts.

Most of our income is earmarked or was given for a special purpose. The unearmarked or flexible funds amount to less than $120,000 annually. During the past few years costs have risen approximately 50%. This means roughly that we need an increase of 50% in our flexible funds to operate as well as we did five years ago without drawing on capital.

We need two or three times $100,000 of flexible income in order to inaugurate short or long-time projects for which there is demand.

Although by no means discarding the possibility of getting substantial funds for general purposes from people of wealth, I think we need to give particular attention to

(1) Increasing substantially the number of regular members

(2) Increasing the dues of institutional members

(3) Bulletin advertising

(4) More cooperative financing by libraries

B-3. Vacancy on Executive Board. In addition to the vacancy caused by Dr. Lomer's resignation, there will be a vacancy because of Dr. McDiarmid's election to the First Vice Presidency. One member of the Board hopes that the Board will not continue long without a Canadian member.

B-5. Committees to be discontinued. The following committees created by the Executive Board are recommended for discontinuance: Honoring Frederic G. Melcher, Sabbatical Leaves, White Award.

B-6. A.L.A. Conferences 1948, 1949, 1950. Cincinnati has expressed some interest in 1949. Mr. Sanderson thinks Toronto will be ready to take care of us in 1950 or later. Washington has been suggested for 1950 because of the Library of Congress sesquicentennial.

B-7. International Library Congress. Our invitation has been accepted. Mr. Lord will report to the Council.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

COMMITTEES AND BOARDS, 1947-1948

(Incomplete)

Names of standing committees and boards are preceded by an asterisk (*).

Members of boards are appointed for five-year terms; members of standing committees for two-year terms; members of special committees for a one-year term. The year following the name of the member indicates year of expiration of term. The committee year ends August 31 for all committees with the exception of the Subscription Books Committee for which the year ends September 30.

October 3, 1947
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PROJECTED BOOKS FOR INVALIDS

Enclosed is a copy of Instructions prepared regarding the Ceiling Projector Program together with a copy of the Resolution passed by the Michigan Lions Clubs.

Through the courtesy of the Lions International, a demonstrator projector and two books on film have now been placed at A.L.A. Headquarters. This machine is designed to project the pages of books on the ceiling for invalids who are not able to sit up or hold a book. Detailed information on the use of projected books may be found in the articles by Kurtz Myers and Miss Frances A. Hannum in the June 1947 A.L.A. Bulletin.

The Lions International is extremely interested in this service to invalids and shut-ins and on the basis of the proven success of the pilot projects with the Detroit and Ann Arbor Public Libraries, local clubs are being encouraged to enter into Ceiling Projector projects with their local libraries. About 500 adult and children's books are now available on film and new titles are being added all the time.

The methods recommended for fund raising and control of the microfilm books are outlined in the Instructions.

Those interested in inquiring further into this service may write to Mr. Eugene B. Power, President of Projected Books, Inc. (a non-profit corporation), 313 North First Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan or to Mr. Jack Gilliland, District Governor of the Michigan Lions Clubs at 9283 Philip Avenue, Detroit 4, Michigan.

American Library Association
50 East Huron, Chicago 11, Ill.
Library Film Advisor
October 8, 1947

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as many of them as you feel you can as fillers.

FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE
Director of Information

MAYBE THE AUTHOR WAS IN CAMP, TOO

Almost everybody has heard the story of the drafted millionaire who found his superior officer to be the man who had formerly buttoned up his shoes in the morning.

That familiar incident is only exceeded by one of the sergeant who went into a camp library maintained by the American Library Association and asked for a late book on shipbuilding. The Association takes great pains that all books of a technical nature which might be useful to soldiers and sailors, are kept on the shelves. So the librarian in charge reached confidently for a brand new book on shipbuilding and handed it to the sergeant.

"Shucks," grunted the sergeant; "I did the drawings for that book!"

DID KIPLING WRITE TEXT-BOOKS?

The American Library Association's branch office in Brooklyn received a strange order from the Montauk (L. I.) hydro-aeroplane station recently. Naval officers there wanted Kipling's poems, especially his poems of the sea.

Next trip out around Long Island in his Ford truck the American Library Association's representative delivered the books, as per request, at Montauk, and wanted to know what in the world naval officers studying hydro-aviation could find of value to them in the poetry of Kipling.

All sea-going men, replied the naval officer, can learn lots of valuable things from Kipling's poems. The sea-poems are a text-book. A sailor, who's been around the world can take "The Song of the Cities" and explain things that no landlubber could possibly understand. A shipbuilder or an engineer on a ship can point out many interesting things in the story, "The Ship that Found Herself," that go completely over the average reader's head.

Reading, added the officer, is the only poet in existence who understands the navy and the men who are building the navy.

OUR VERSATILE ARMY

Undebatable proof that going to war involves knowledge slightly wider than

HENTY NO BACK NUMBER

Librarians in army camps complain of a shortage of what are called boys' books. Neither the American Library Association nor the public which contributed gift-books to the camps realized that there would be many calls for Henty and Alger, but they were mistaken. Thousands of soldiers, and even some officers, retain their taste for juvenile literature. "Major ——," writes one camp librarian, "has just taken out 'The Young Acrobat,' and says, 'Get some more of these, won't you? They rest my brain.'"

From an army camp at Columbus, New Mexico, comes a hurry call for boys' books, Henty, Barbour, Tomlinson. The regiments in training there contain some very young soldiers, boys from remote ranches and border towns. They have read very little in their lives and the librarian in charge of the camp library is having a hard time getting them interested in books. Love stories they laugh at, and solid reading has no attraction for them. The librarian noticed that the few boys' books on the shelves were in use all the time so she sent a call for more. "Anything to get them into the habit," she says wisely.

WHAT LIBRARY WAR SERVICE IS DOING

The American Library Association has been designated by the Government as the agency for supplying reading matter for soldiers, sailors and marines, overseas and on this side.

The Library War Service of the American Library Association seeks to place in the hands of every member of our fighting forces the book he needs when he wants it, whether he wishes it for a reason for recreation or to fit himself to be a better fighter or a better American, to help him win success after the war.

Library War Service supplies books and magazines, through military and naval officers, the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Y. W. C. A., Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service and Salvation Army, for the use of the men of the army, navy and marines.

ines that I had seen before sailing, and the popular fiction that I had either read or didn't care for."

The American Library Association, which has charge of supplying our fighting men with reading matter, reports that the call for books of a serious educational sort—history, economics, travel, biography, technical treatises and works—is greater than it can meet at present.

This is a national loss. In training camps here, on shipboard and over there, the young men have many an hour to themselves. Wherever there is an inclination to read a useful book it ought to be met; and for entertainment there is no better recourse than reading.

The soldiers have been supplied quite plentifully with the reading matter that can be got to them in the easiest way, with no bother and expense to anybody—that is, by simply dropping a read magazine into the post-office, to be forwarded by the Post Office Department. That is good so far as it goes, but inadequate as a method of disposing of the whole matter. Of course, the Library Association does go further than that, aiming to establish in camps, on transports and at rest stations libraries that cover a wide range. Its means are not adequate. The question of a bigger appropriation for this useful purpose ought to be taken up.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

THE ART OF CAMOUFLAGE

"He was camouflaging a large-calibre gun to be mounted on a railway carriage, when I found him. His old apron was covered with dabs of brilliant paint. A streak of startling green ran entirely across his forehead, and he was smoking a corn-cob pipe spattered with all the colors of the spectrum.

"He pointed his rain-bow corn-cob at me as though it were an automatic revolver. Every word was emphasized by a jab at my chest.

"'Look here,' he said brusquely: 'I've been looking everywhere for a book on the psychology of color. Is there such a thing? Can I buy it? Can you smuggle it to me? Just let me have a good book that goes to the fundamentals of this color business and I'll make one of these big babies'—he pointed towards the monster of a siege gun—'harder for Fritz to find than a negro in a coal bin at midnight.'"—From a letter written by

ter copies of Zola's "L'Assommoir," Daudet's "Sapho," and De Maupassant's "Bel-Ami."

From the reading-room in a church were sent copies of *Snappy Stories.*

An offer of a file of the *Undertaker's Review* was graciously rejected.

School readers antedating the Civil War were received. One of the prizes was a telegraphic code-book of the Argentine Republic.

HAD NO USE FOR BOOKS

A young reserve officer came into an American Library Association war camp library to return a book. He had enjoyed it very much, he said, and added that it was the first book he had read in four years.

"You don't say so!" exclaimed the librarian. "What have you been doing for the past four years?"

"Going to the University of Mississippi!" replied the officer.

ONE DAY'S GRIST OF QUESTIONS

Here are specimen questions asked at the American Library Association's library at Camp Beauregard in one day:

"Who is the Sultan of Turkey?"

"What is the population of Philadelphia?"

"How many months in the year is the Baltic navigable?"

"Is there such a place as hell—and is there a princess of hell?"

"Is Alan Seeger American or English?"

"How much space in a line of march is required by a motor-cycle?"

"What day of the week was July 4, 1915?"

"What people of ancient times were destroyed because they had six senses instead of five?"

"Where was Atlantis, the island described by Plato, where people were perfectly happy and contented?"

CABBAGE A LA WIGG

Some British soldiers stationed in Flanders became interested in gardening. They wanted a garden, but didn't know the proper way of going about it. A hardened old sergeant recalled that somebody had written a book called "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." To the soldier-farmer this had the sound of an appropriate text-book. So

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therefore has more time to become acquainted.

On a recent returning transport was a man with his right arm missing. He didn't see much of a chance for him, and he wasn't happy. He sat moodily on deck and spent much of his time brooding over his troubles.

"Can't I bring you a story to read?" the librarian inquired soon after the vessel started on its homeward journey.

"No," was the prompt reply. "I'm no good for love stories hereafter."

"How about a book on electricity," the librarian suggested. "Most men are interested in electricity."

"There's nothing doing for me in that line," the wounded man replied with a glance at the place where his right arm used to be.

"We have a book on "Business Letter Writing," the librarian persisted.

"Oh, well, bring it along," the patient said with resignation. Apparently he had decided he had to take a book and one was as good as another.

The librarian brought the book, and it interested the wounded man until he thought of that missing right hand.

"What's the use," he said with disgust. "I can't write letters with my right hand gone."

"Let's see about that," said the librarian. "We're going to start a class of two in left hand writing right now. I never tried it, but I think I can learn it."

So the two got busy trying to write with the left hand. They kept it up for a short while each day, and before the boat arrived the wounded man had written several left-hand letters to friends.

THE RIGHT THING AT THE RIGHT TIME

In cases of "shell-shock," sometimes a very little thing will accomplish what the psychiatrists with all their skill fail to do. On a transport coming from the other side a few days ago there was a "shell-shock" victim among those invalided home. He sat alone on the deck of the transport, and every effort to rouse him and an interest in life seemed useless. The librarian of the American Library Association tried books, but he wasn't interested in books. One subject after another was suggested, to no avail.

"Let me go down and bring half a dozen books and see if we can't find something that will interest you," the librarian said finally.

"Oh, all right," the patient replied. "I don't care."

When the librarian returned with the half dozen books from his little shelf the man was in the same attitude as when the librarian left him. He hadn't "perked" up in the least. When the first book was handed to him, the patient took it as though he were doing the librarian a favor. He listlessly opened the book, and the first thing that met his eye was the book plate with the name of the donor of the book on it. He jumped to his feet as though stung.

"Why, that book comes from my old school teacher down at Danbury, Conn.," he exclaimed, and for the first time on the trip his face lit up and he was interested in something. He sat down and read the book through, then called for others.

came in.

"I want a book," he said.

"What sort of a book?" the librarian asked.

"I want a book," continued the mountaineer, "containing directions for the actual laying of sewer and water pipe, especially cast iron pipe, showing the making of lead joints and other details of pipe laying."

Within an hour another man came in and asked:

"Are there any books or pamphlets on 'junk' or the reclamation of waste, its storage, classification, etc.?"

It was several days later that the same librarian had a call for "something new on boot and shoe repairing."

LIKE A LAND OF DARKNESS

For years statistics have been printed about the illiteracy of certain portions of these United States, but "What are statistics among friends?" Nobody statistics among friends?" Nobody ever pays any attention to them. Now, however, our great national army has been gathered together and the real facts of illiteracy and general ignorance are being brought to the light of day. There are real "backwoods" people in the United States, even in such an enlightened state as New Jersey, for instance. An American Library Association camp librarian over there reports discovering a man who had never seen a railroad train or street car until drafted into the national army. From Georgia came another recruit who had never talked through a telephone.

Michigan, however, furnishes the classic story of the boy who couldn't tell the difference between French and German, either spoken or written. A sergeant with a too strong sense of humor taught the boy to say Good Morning in German, and told him it was French. The boy used his new learning on a young French army officer. The Frenchman didn't like it, naturally, and the recruit was hauled up before his superior officer.

Result—the recruit was quickly convinced that German was German and shouldn't be used around in that particular section of the army, and the sergeant was sent back to the ranks, a sadder but wiser private.

NOT FOR A LONG TIME

An enlisted man at one of the big camps volunteered to help unpack when the American Library Association was ready to open its camp library. He worked hard and faithfully for hours. Once he stopped to lay a book aside. When the work was finished, he hauled out the book.

"May I take this copy of 'Evangeline' along to read?" he asked.

"You surely may," said the librarian.

A few days later he returned the book.

"Here is your 'Evangeline,'" he said. "I hadn't read that for a long, long time, and I certainly did enjoy it."

WANTED—A FIRST READER

The American Library Association's librarian at one of the big Southern camps was much troubled. He had a "First Reader," and he didn't know what to do with it. It had come in among the "gift books" and he wasn't inclined to "look a gift horse in the mouth." Of course, he couldn't throw it away, but why keep it on the shelf?

CHAIRS AT A PREMIUM

The question, "Do soldiers like to read?" was answered in a letter written by the American Library Association's representative at Camp Jackson.

"There is one continual rush from 5:45 A. M. till 11:30 or so at night," he writes. "The new commanding general dropped in to-day and suggested that we add a front porch to be used as a summer reading room."

The situation is as interesting at Camp Greene. The librarian at Camp Greene writes: "Last Thursday there were 320 men in here looking for books at 7 o'clock. I guess we handled a thousand men that night. There were 53 sitting on the floor reading at one time."

THE DESPISED FEMALE WRITER

It's too bad F. Marion Crawford isn't around to enjoy the experience of Miss Ola M. Weyth, the American Library Association's librarian in the hospital at Camp Wadsworth. Miss Weyth stopped before one of the patients and offered him a book.

"Who wrote it?" the patient demanded.

"F. Marion Crawford," was the reply.

"Not for me," said the soldier. "I never could stomach books written by women."

"But F. Marion Crawford isn't a woman," he was told.

"The dence she ain't," said the soldier. "Then what is she?"

He finally accepted a "sample book," liked the sample and called for everything "She wrote."

IN THE SAME BOAT

In one of the big base hospitals of the army not long ago a new librarian was set to work by the American Library Association. She was a very charming young woman, and very anxious to please all of her "customers," though some of them didn't even wish to look at a book. In her rounds she approached one of the patients and he declined to be interested in her wares. At the next cot she stopped and offered its occupant a book.

"What's it about?" the patient asked.

"Oh, this is Bambi," said the librarian. "It's about a girl who married a man without his having anything to say about it."

"Hold on there," shouted the man who had declined all books. He raised himself up on his elbow and reached out his hand. "Give me that book. It's my autobiography."

MIXES HERRICK AND HENTY

Out at Camp Grant there is a youthful soldier who knows just what books are for.

"I want something by Herrick to make me sore, and something by Henty to wash the taste out of my mouth," he said, as he leaned up against the desk of the American Library Association's camp library.

"Does Herrick depress you?" asked T. R. Temple, the camp librarian.

"Listen to me," said the young soldier. "That fellow Herrick never wrote a line in his life until he got all het up over something."

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Wednesday morning, June 19

"American schools are preparing their students for life as it was in 1914, not as it is today or will be ten years from now," according to President Jesse P. Bogue of Green Mountain Junior College, who spoke yesterday afternoon to junior college librarians at a session of the American Library Association convention in the Statler Hotel.

"Emphasis on social education is of primary importance today", Dr. Bogue said. "This is true because the human race has always tended to outstrip itself in the discovery and creation of material things in proportion to its ability to control them socially. The time is not known when man discovered the use of fire. He has applied it in almost countless ways for his comfort and advancement materially, but even today with all of his scientific equipment he has not been able to bring the power of fire under social control...

"And now we come to the atomic age. We have been compelled to ask ourselves far more insistently than ever before what we must do to save ourselves from our most recent discovery. The question is an old one, but it demands an answer today because our most thoughtful people believe that we are now in a race between education which will either eventuate in proper control or the destruction of the very structure of our civilization...Is it little wonder then that people the world over have become so deeply and insistently concerned for the future of our civilization? The rather amazing thing about the whole matter is that people have not become more concerned than they are today...

"Anyone who talks with graduates realizes that schools are preparing their students for life as it was in 1914, not as it is today or as it will be in 1956.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Wednesday Afternoon, June 19

"During the next Army fiscal year, it is anticipated that an average of 75¢ per man will be spent in continental United States and $3.00 per man overseas for reading materials, according to Major Paul E. Postell, chief of Army Library Service, who spoke this morning at a meeting of service librarians in the Statler Hotel. "Whether we have a complete extension of the draft in its present form, whether some form of military training is passed by Congress, or whether we will depend entirely on voluntary enlistments, there will be army libraries. The army has assumed responsibility for educational and recreational services."

Luther Evans, Librarian of Congress, was the speaker at the Friends of Libraries Luncheon this noon in the Statler. Guests of honor were Mrs. DeLeslie Allen, President of the Buffalo Junior League and Mrs. John L. Ripton, chairman of the Buffalo Citizens Library Movement; Mrs. Myrtle Price of Tuscaloosa, Alabama and James J. Weadock of Lima, Ohio, Library trustees who yesterday received national awards for their outstanding service to libraries.

Tonight at a dinner in the Statler, the Honorable Irving M. Ives is speaking to the National Association of State Libraries on the program of the newly organized New York State School of Labor and Industrial Relations at Cornell University. Mr. Ives, dean of the school, is also majority leader of the New York State Assembly. The school plans to train industrial and labor leaders,

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Thursday morning, June 20

The Memorial Auditorium here will contain a miniature United Nations this morning, when the third general session of the American Library Association conference will bring together speakers from many quarters of the globe. As the first postwar conference of the Association, it has attracted librarians and scholars from countries which have been entirely cut off from cultural intercourse with the rest of the world for many years. Those who will speak on conditions in their own countries and the international relations between libraries are Jorge Gonzalez Duran, chief of the Library Department of the Mexican office of Public Education; M. A. Sundaram, Educational Liaison Officer for India; Pierre Bourgeois, director of the Swiss National Library and Edward Sydney, borough librarian of Leyton, England. Other countries represented in the attendance at the conference are: France, Yvonne Oddon, Paris; Nancel Penard, Le Havre; Elizabeth Madden, American Library in Paris; England, W. Rosenberger, Bristol; Brazil, Sra. Lydia de Queiroz Sambaquy, Rio de Janeiro; Uruguay, Juan Silva Vila, Montevideo; Belgium, J. F. Verwey, Brussels; Denmark, Else Wulff, Copenhagen; Holland, Donker Duyvis, The Hague; Sweden, Kerstin Munck, Gothenberg.

Three Americans who have directed American information libraries also on the program. Mary E. Townes has just returned from Sydney, Australia, where she organized the information library for the U. S. Department

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Friday, June 21, P.M.

Mental patients can be helped or irreparably damaged by the books they read, according to Mildred Methven, supervisor of institution libraries in Minnesota, who spoke this morning at a meeting of the American Library Association in the Memorial Auditorium. "A continuous diet of fiction which often deals with frustrated lives, unhappy childhoods, domestic friction, release in alcohol or suicide can do untold damage to seriously unbalanced people. The mentally disturbed person is quick to identify himself and his problems with what he reads, and whereas properly selected reading under the direction of a skilled librarian and doctor can help him to untwist his twisted thinking, miscellaneous and unselected books are a definite hazard. Would you wish to be the person, (and this is an actual case,) who inadvertently gave a suicidal friend a novel in which a character committed suicide by a method the reader later used herself? We should be concerned with the library service in our own state hospitals where there may be gifts or cast-off books which are potential dynamite. Careful selection of books by trained librarians is most important in mental institutions".

Speakers at a session of the New York Library Association were Warren W. Coxe, director of the New York State Education Department's Division of Research, and Paul North Rice, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the New York Library Association. Mr. Coxe reported that expenditures for public libraries in New York State range from one-tenth of a cent to nearly $12 per capita. "Nearly this entire range is found in places of less than 5000 population, where 75% of the state's libraries are found", said Mr. Coxe. "Yet even though the smaller

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Noon, Tuesday, June 18

"One-fourth of our population is without library service simply because the people in rural areas have neither had the chance to learn what they have missed nor to learn how easily their loss could be filled," said Congresswoman Emily Taft Douglas of Illinois, speaking before the American Library Association here today. Mrs. Douglas is the House sponsor of the Hill-Douglas Public Library Service Demonstration Bill.

"Library service is a taste which once aroused, cannot be downed," Mrs. Douglas continued. "In those six hundred counties of the United States which are without any libraries, that taste should be stimulated by presenting the service in its most appealing forms. The bookmobile is an example of a service which you librarians have developed with too little fanfare. To the average person the idea of bringing books on wheels into every village and into the countryside has an irresistibly romantic appeal. Wherever you have capitalized upon this appeal the extension movement has prospered.

There are many other library services which can be glamorized. Books for the bedridden, story hours for children, great literature for farm boys, the poor man's university, intellectual stimulus for the ambitious and a host of others which are real services can arouse enthusiasm everywhere.

"In my study connected with the introduction of the library bill, I have become aware of a number of things about rural library service. I have been appalled at the discrepancies existing between library service of the various states and within individual states. It seems that in the very areas where we need the best libraries, the poorest facilities exist. States which have the

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release Sunday A.M., June 16

About twenty-five hundred delegates are gathering in Buffalo this weekend to attend the 65th annual conference of the American Library Association, which will occupy the Memorial Auditorium during this week. The Statler, Lafayette, Sheraton, and other hotels are booked to capacity and the overflow will be housed in private homes and tourist camps.

This is the second conference of the Association to be held in Buffalo. The first was in 1883, when John N. Larned, then librarian of the Young Men's Library, welcomed seventy-two delegates to Buffalo. Alexander Galt, librarian of the Public Library and the Honorable Kneeland B. Wilkes, acting mayor, will do the honors for Buffalo this year. Wilkes will extend the official welcome tomorrow night at the first general session, which will be followed by a reception in the Auditorium.

Ralph A. Ulveling, president of the American Library Association and director of the Detroit Public Library, will preside until Friday night, when he will turn over his office to the incoming president, Mary U. Rothrock, library specialist of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The American Library Association is a professional organization of 15,000 libraries, librarians and friends of libraries, with headquarters in Chicago, and offices in Washington. Carl H. Milam, executive secretary, and thirty members of the headquarters staff are here to handle operation of the conference. Over a hundred meetings have been arranged for specialists in various fields of

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#378

At Your Service

X-L 013
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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For immediate release

The War Assets Administration has authorized the disposal of surplus army camp libraries in the United States as units to overcome in part the existing deficiencies of community library service within the states. It is estimated that about 150 libraries will become surplus, and that each state will get at least one, more probably two or three. The libraries are typical collections of general literature, and will be turned over to communities complete with catalogs, furniture and equipment, so they can be set up where they are needed with a minimum of cost and effort.

The plan which has been adopted follows recommendations of the American Library Association, and calls for distribution to states on the basis of rural population. Each state will be eligible for a percentage of surplus army camp library books and equipment roughly equivalent to the percentage of the total rural population of the country within the state's borders.

The U.S. Office of Education will allocate libraries to the states through the state educational agency for surplus property or any other appropriate official state agency. "Fair value" price of the surplus will be subject to a 40% discount. Funds thus collected are expected to cover government expenses in connection with disposal of the libraries.

With the rapid expansion of camps, army libraries have grown proportionately, and in some large centers have as many branches as library systems in good-sized cities. As army posts are discontinued or reduced in size, either complete or "branch" collections will become surplus. It is expected that libraries in army posts will be turned over to the states in which they are located, insofar as this is consistent with the percentage plan of distribution.

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#188

For immediate release

Russell Smith, legislative secretary of the National Farmer's Union, today reiterated the support of the organization for the Public Library Service Demonstration Bill (S. 48).

"Because the Farmer's Union is consistently interested in sponsoring legislation designed to help rural areas", Mr. Smith said, "we earnestly hope that the Public Library Service Demonstration Bill, designed to provide demonstrations of library service in rural areas, will become a public law".

Talking about rural needs, Mr. Smith said further, "the worst conditions and the greatest failure to meet the educational needs of democracy exist in rural areas. Yet, more future citizens come proportionately from these regions than other parts of the country. Farm people also pay proportionately more of their income than any other group in seeking to provide educational opportunities for their children. These conditions cannot be permitted to continue. The ways to remedy them are clear. Wealthy states and citizens must contribute from their wealth to help assume equal educational opportunity for every child. To that end, we urge the adoption by Congress of the Public Library Service Demonstration Bill".

The Library Demonstration Bill was introduced into the Senate, January 6, by Senators Hill of Alabama and Aiken of Vermont, and referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. The bill would enable the federal government to cooperate with the states in demonstrating library service to rural areas which have never had it, or where it has been too poor to be effective.

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(13½ minutes)

ANNOUNCER: The rural areas of (name of state) still have a great need--the need for books and reading. Did you know that there is a national drive to give books to the people living in the rural sections of (name of state)? (Name, position) is in our studio today to tell us what the libraries of our own state are doing to help.

LIBRARIAN: It's hard to know just where to begin, (Mr. _____). We're trying to bring library service to all people in (name of state) regardless of where they live.

ANNOUNCER: Until today, I had no idea that (per cent) of our rural people do not have libraries. It must be hard for them to obtain books from other sources.

LIBRARIAN: That's the point. In many cases when people do not have libraries, it's impossible for them to get books, because they can't afford to buy them. In (name of state) alone, there are (number) people without libraries. Another (number of people) have only very small libraries with service little better than none at all. We have found that county or regional libraries supply the best service to rural areas. Yet, there are county libraries in only (number) out of (number) counties. (Name of county) and (name of county) have really good service but if people in (name) or (name) counties want books they have to buy them.

ANNOUNCER: I have heard about county and regional libraries but I don't understand exactly what is meant by the term.

LIBRARIAN: To make a long story short - a county or regional library is a way of getting books to people, and helping them to enjoy them and profit from them. A main library supplies books to branch libraries in smaller towns and to distributing stations at convenient points throughout the county - in schools, crossroads stores, filling stations, churches, and homes. Any book, anywhere in the system, is available with the least possible delay to any reader, through delivery service.

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American Library Association
50 East Huron Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

NEWS RELEASE

Release Date
May 1, 1947

Plans for a reprint of The American Public Library Building*, by Joseph L. Wheeler and Alfred M. Githens, have just been announced by the American Library Association, which expects to have a photographic reproduction of the book ready for distribution in August.

Working in cooperation with the A.L.A. Committee on Library Architecture and Building Planning, the Publishing Department of The American Library Association has the permission of the authors, the Carnegie Corporation, and Charles Scribner's Sons, publishers of the original edition, to bring the book back into print.

Its thorough presentation of the principles of library planning and its hundreds of floor plans and photographs have made it the Bible for architects and librarians whether planning new buildings or remodeling. The book has been out of print for nearly two years and the demand for it persists.

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*The American Public Library Building, by Joseph L. Wheeler and Alfred M. Githens. 484 pages. American Library Association, Chicago, 1947.

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Robert Lawson, author of Rabbit Hill, and Elizabeth Orton Jones, illustrator of Prayer for a Child by Rachel Field, were honored yesterday at a luncheon in the Wedgwood Room of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, when it was announced that their work had won the Newbery and Caldecott Medals for 1945. The winners of the awards are selected annually by the Division of Libraries for Children and Young People of the American Library Association, which sponsored the luncheon.

The Newbery Medal is conferred on the author of the best contribution to juvenile literature published in the preceding year, a distinction won this year by Rabbit Hill. Elizabeth Orton Jones won the Caldecott Medal for the most distinguished juvenile picture book of 1944. Ordinarily, announcement of the awards is a highlight of the annual conference of the American Library Association, discontinued during the war. Both medals are donated annually by Frederic G. Melcher, editor of Publisher's Weekly.

Robert Lawson is both a top-rank author and a top-rank artist. He has already won the Caldecott Medal for his picture book They Were Strong and Good, and is the only individual who has won both awards. His career started in 1930, when he illustrated The Wee Men of Ballywooden. Since that time, he has illustrated over forty books, all of them on a high level of excellence. One of the best remembered is Ferdinand, the bull who refused to fight because he preferred flowers. Rabbit Hill is a childlike fable about the dependence of the weak upon the strong, in this case the speculations, the joy and the underlying worry of small animals in the Connecticut countryside when they hear of "new folks coming" at the big house. Lawson's own illustrations are an important feature of the book, which appeals to children from the third to the sixth grade.

Elizabeth Orton Jones' first published book, Ragman of Paris, appeared in 1937, followed by David, Maminka's Children and Twig. Book illustration now takes most of her time, although she still maintains her private press in Highland Park, Illinois, where her colored etchings of children are printed. Miss Jones' prize-winner, Prayer for a Child, presents in appealing, simple pictures the familiar objects in a child's world for which a child may offer thanks at bedtime. The prayer was written by the late Rachel Field for her own daughter.

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NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY FOR LIBRARIES IN SMALL CITIES AND TOWNS

Notes compiled by Irving Dilliard, Trustee,
Collinsville (Ill.) Memorial Public Library

THE LIBRARIAN'S MONTHLY REPORT

1. Names and addresses of new patrons

2. Number of new out-of-town patrons

3. Interpretation of usual statistics on circulation, etc. (If number of books circulated is larger than usual, check to see how long since it has been so high - six months, a year, two years, five years? Use total circulation, average circulation, pay book circulation, periodical circulation, new patrons, revenues from fees - almost every month will produce an "improvement" figure which can be emphasized.)

4. Gifts of books and periodical subscriptions.

THE LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT

1. Interpretation similar to that of monthly report

2. Comparison with reports for nearby communities.

THE LIBRARIAN'S ACTIVITIES

1. Changes in library methods. Filing, cataloging, other improvements

2. Attendance at library institutes and other professional meetings

3. Vacation. Use of time when related to travel, etc., or attendance at summer term of library schools, etc.

THE BUSINESS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

1. Changes in membership

2. Annual organization. Election of officers and committee personnel

3. All extensions of library service and facilities

4. Changes in hours

5. Changes in library personnel. Aids to librarian. Caretaker

6. Business dealings in which community will be interested and about which it should know

7. Action on State or Federal library legislation. Position taken on other library matters.

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READING WITH A PURPOSE

X-L 673
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MATERIALS AVAILABLE FROM PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE 1945-46

American Library Association
520 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 11, Illinois

The A.L.A. Public Relations Office maintains files of samples of library publicity, pamphlets, scrapbooks, etc., available for loan on request. The material is sent express collect, and should be returned postpaid. While the Office adds to and discards from this file constantly, the type of material remains the same. Remember the old general store slogan, "if you don't see what you want here, ask for it."

Loan Material

Informational materials on library public relations

- Bibliography
- Information on current library public relations budgets
- Index to available films on library service
- Publicity personnel practices in public libraries
- Program planning, public, school and college libraries
- Program outlines and samples for library "weeks," "days" and anniversaries

Campaign materials

- Recruiting for library service
- Book campaigns
- Bond issue campaigns (publicity aspects only)
- Budget campaigns " " "
- Gift and bequest campaigns " " "
- County and regional library information campaigns

How-to-do-it pamphlets

- Public speaking
- Producing library handbooks and bulletins
- Use of photographs in publicity
- Display and exhibit techniques
- Securing newspaper publicity
- Writing effective annual reports
- Planning, preparing and producing radio scripts

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A Message to Publishers

Why should you join the American Library Association as a Supporting Member? Here are some of the reasons:

(1) Because the A.L.A. is working, as publishers and booksellers are working, to establish the essentiality of books. Elmer Davis, Claude Wickard, Nelson Rockefeller were among the officials - in addition to the late President Roosevelt - who stated publicly, at our request, the need for books in wartime. Our representative in Washington is working in the best interest of libraries (which usually means the best interest of publishers.)

(2) Because the A.L.A. works continuously for generous appropriations for books. State aid to libraries now amounts to over three million dollars. Together with funds allotted by local budget authorities, over half a billion dollars are spent annually on public libraries in the United States. There is no adequate gauge for the amount of funds spent on college, institutional and special libraries. Altogether these represent a considerable advance in the last thirty years, and we can look forward to even greater expansion.

(3) Because the A.L.A. is stimulating the use of books as good will ambassadors to foreign countries. In the last few years, A.L.A. has administered over $600,000 of government and foundation funds, to purchase American books for libraries and cultural institutes in foreign countries. The international aspects of A.L.A.'s work are due to grow in importance, now that the war is over.

We exist for the advancement of libraries and librarianship; and not all of that advance necessarily contributes to the publisher's prosperity. We hope that all our efforts do contribute to an increase in the use and influence of books - a goal, we believe, of publishers as well as of librarians.

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Learning Without Books

Nearly everybody has the answer to the problem of world peace in the Atomic Age - education.

Professors and scientists say that the world's future depends on education for all the people. Senators and taxi drivers have the same answers to all the woes that beset the world -- education.

But we wonder just how this education program is to be accomplished.

Education is impossible without ample stocks of free books readily available to all people. Yet, in the United States, only about one out of every three citizens has adequate library service. In this age, when most nations are seeking maximum literacy for their peoples, the United States has not done a very good job toward helping young and old in its expansive domain obtain the books to which they are entitled.

To remedy this situation, the Public Library Service Demonstration Bill was introduced into the Senate, January 6, by Senators Lister Hill and George Aiken, to provide demonstrations of library service in rural areas. This bill, S. 48, if passed, will help to make satisfactory library expansion a reality throughout the country.

The Library Demonstration Bill is designed to encourage community self-help. The measure would grant $25,000 a year outright -- and up to $75,000 a year additional to be matched by state funds -- for taking free library service to those people now living in rural areas which lack libraries. The program would last for a five year period and could be carried on by various methods. In some states, books and other library materials could be brought to rural areas by cars or trucks called bookmobiles. Other states would benefit more by setting up regular libraries in a district for a year or more. After the demonstration period, the people in the districts vote on whether or not they want to keep the library service. Experience has shown that the answer is usually "yes".

The communities would be expected to carry on from there setting stimulating examples to their neighbors who also lack libraries. That influence might spread in an ever-widening circle to provide books for everybody, thereby bringing self-education within the reach of all.

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Fred Bailey, Legislative Counsel of the National Grange, today reaffirmed the support of the National Grange for the Public Library Service Demonstration Bill which provides federal funds for demonstrations of library service in rural areas. "The National Grange, the oldest organization representing farmers exclusively, has had as one of its principal objectives the improvement of rural education", Mr. Bailey said. "We believe that the Public Library Service Demonstration Bill offers an opportunity to continue and expand that work.

"Illiteracy is a stigma reflecting upon our educational system", Mr. Bailey continued. "We pride ourselves upon being the most advanced civilization in the world, but our rate of illiteracy is higher than in many other nations. That is more than a national problem -- it is a national disgrace. During both World War I and World War II, the rate of rejections for military service was considerably higher in rural than urban areas".

Commenting on this situation, Mr. Bailey further explained. "The formal education of many farm boys and girls stop at the end of grade school because of the economic necessity to help provide a living. An adequate library system would give them the opportunity for further study.

The Public Library Service Demonstration Bill, explained Mr. Bailey, would provide an incentive, through financial assistance, for expanding rural library services. "S. 48 is not, as we understand it, much more than an effort to assist States in demonstrating the values of public library service. We believe that once the value is widely demonstrated the library program will be continued and expanded by the States".

The Library Demonstration Bill, introduced into the Senate by Senators Aiken of Vermont and Hill of Alabama has been referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

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The next questions come in rapid succession: "May I take out a book?", and "How?"

Just as the covered wagon blazed a trail in pioneer days, so the bookmobile is blazing a trail in library service today. The Public Library Service Demonstration Bill, (S.48), now before Congress, proposes to increase this service, making equality of opportunity something more than just a theory, at least where library service is concerned. If passed, it will provide the necessary books and personnel to show many of the people in (name of state) what library service is and how it operates.

Is a traveling library worthwhile? Ask any school child or his parents. It may be a trailer with room inside for both books and patrons, or it may be a truck with shelves that open on the outside. In either case, it is usually the most popular thing on wheels to people in isolated places with no libraries of their own. Even within a city, it is a boon to busy housewives who seldom find time to take a long trip downtown.

What kind of books can be had from a traveling library? Books on almost any subject you want--home nursing, canning, your income tax, how to raise flowers, better bridge, beauty care, the latest fiction, the best of biography and travel, and a large number of children's stories. If someone asks for a book not on the bookmobile, the librarian is usually able to get it from central headquarters and supplies it on the next trip.

Although the greatest number of bookmobile patrons are women and children, many men are interested, not only for themselves but for their families', according to one bookmobile librarian. To prove her point, she tells the following incident:

"I was driving towards the edge of town one morning when I heard a motorcycle right behind me. It was a traffic cop following me, and no doubt about it. Naturally, I started worrying. What had I done--run through a red light? Or maybe I was driving too fast. Just then the man drew up alongside my window, and what do you think he said?"

"Pull over to the curb, I suppose."

"Oh, no! He said, Do you have Peter Rabbit?"

JN 13322

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(PREPARED BY THE COLORADO PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.)

X-2523 #202

Editorial - Not Even a Vermonter

"Not even a Vermonter can object to the Hill-Aiken Public Library Service Demonstration Bill", say Dorothy Canfield Fisher, noted author.

Mrs. Fisher refers to Senate Bill S. 48 recently reintroduced into Congress by Senators Lister Hill and George Aiken. Under the terms of the Hill-Aiken bill, the federal government would contribute a minimum of $25,000 annually to provide demonstrations of rural library service in each of the states to prove that the 35,000,000 Americans without libraries can be given books at small cost.

Mrs. Fisher, a resident of Vermont, had in mind the traditional objection to letting the federal government do for the people what state or local governments could or should do. That attitude, though it reflects a praiseworthy and sturdy spirit of independence can be carried too far. As an American, Mrs. Fisher perceives that "the danger to our country is what could and should be done by the States doesn't get done at all".

Too many states, and (name of state) is one of them, have yet to recognize and act upon the principle that the free public library is essential to education. The state's concern with educating its citizenry should not and may not safely end when youth leaves school.

The Hill-Aiken Bill is designed to encourage state and local self-help and, at the same time, show how to provide (at moderate cost) that "free access to books for every citizen and every citizen's boys and girls "which is necessary to popular enlightenment and progress".

As all experience shows, once the people get a taste of free library service and realize what books can do for them, they will not willingly forego that service.

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women's programs. Adapted from a script prepared for Missouri L...

And now, my friends, a matter has come to my attention. I'm sure if something important to all of us, but especially important to those of you live in the country. You know, I lived on a farm, too, once in my lifetime I've done a good many things in this lifetime of mine, but living on a farm was one of the things I liked. Now, recently, a bill has been introduced into our Senate and House of Representatives in Washington, D.C. This bill as proposed was introduced into the U.S. House by a woman, Mrs. Emily Taft Douglas of Illinois, and into the Senate by Senator Lister Hill of Alabama. This bill proposes to set up a series of public library demonstrations in the United States want public library service for all of their population. Now what do we mean a demonstration? It's simply this, my friends, the United States Government comes into a rural area, not on its own, but through our own State Department of Education, and sets up a model public library. Then if you live in that area you go to the new library. You check out library books and take them home to read. If you want to know how to conquer soil erosion, why, you ask the librarian. If you want to know about the wonders of DDT, you ask for Agriculture pamphlets and receive them from your new library. Now HOW do we do this? First, we have the state legislature accept these public library service demonstrations, and the federal government gives the state department of education $25,000 a year for four years and operate library demonstrations. The idea is to set up these in localities which do not have a tax-supported public library for four what's most important, for the use of their children. You probably this all has to do with our fine state where we have an abundance things of life. Well may you wonder, my friends. Do you actually (number) people in (state) now without any library service? (%) of these people live in rural and small places where there are no books and no magazines and no ... the mail? There are no books for the children. ...

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TENTATIVE STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES OF TENURE

The American Library Association adopts in substance, as far as applicable to librarianship, the 1940 Statement of Principles regarding Academic Freedom and Tenure, which has been so widely accepted by the American Association of University Professors, the Association of American Colleges and other organizations. It is appropriate that the A.L.A. should adopt these same general principles of tenure, since libraries are educational institutions which not only supplement and enrich the program of formal education, but provide for many persons the only educational program available.

The A.A.U.P. statement which is printed below is followed by a section which adapts and interprets these general principles as they apply to all types of libraries. The A.L.A. urges upon all libraries the adoption of the A.A.U.P. statement together with the added section for libraries to govern all appointments to permanent professional library positions.

1940 Statement of Principles of Tenure of the American Association of University Professors

The purpose of this statement is to promote public understanding and support of academic freedom and tenure and agreement upon procedures to assure them in colleges and universities. Institutions of higher education are conducted for the common good and not to further the interests of either the individual teacher* or the institution as a whole. The common good depends upon the free search for truth and its free exposition.

Academic freedom is essential to these purposes and applies to both teaching and research. Freedom in research is fundamental to the advancement of truth. Academic freedom in its teaching aspect is fundamental for the protection of the rights of the teacher in teaching and of the student to freedom in learning. It carries with it duties correlative with rights.

Adaptations and Interpretations for Librarians

Academic freedom means for the librarian** intellectual freedom: freedom to develop, maintain and improve library service to the end that each citizen can assume the responsibility placed upon him by a democratic society to educate himself continuously and to improve his ability to participate usefully in activities in which he is involved as a citizen of the United States and of the world. Intellectual freedom implies freedom in the selection of books, in the presentation of material on all sides of controversial questions and in the dissemination of

X-Z 573

GENERAL STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES
(to be presented to Council)

As a nonprofit organization operated in the interest of a profession and responsible to a Council which determines policy, the American Library Association must abide by certain principles in any undertaking which involves an agency organized for profit.

(1) The project shall be in the interest of libraries, research, or education.

(2) The contribution of the American Library Association shall be within the sphere of library service and its relation to research and education.

(Alternate 2) The contribution of the American Library Association shall be within some field of library service or its relation to research and education. (Suggested later at Headquarters.)

(3) The amount of responsibility given to the American Library Association shall be sufficient to justify its involvement.

(4) The American Library Association shall have authority and responsibility for policy decisions involving primarily library considerations.

(5) The use of the name of the American Library Association in connection with any project under consideration shall not imply endorsement of the co-operating agency's policies, products, or services.

(6) Direct financial gain to either party shall not be the primary objective of any project.

(7) In any cooperative venture, in connection with which the name of the American Library Association will appear, the Association and cooperating agencies will enter into a written agreement as to form, scope and content of any publications, and as to terms of cooperation. The Association shall retain final authority in questions which arise subsequent to the agreement, although every effort shall be made to meet mutually satisfactory solutions.

(8) None of the American Library Association published reports, findings, etc. shall be circulated under the imprint of the co-operating agency, without permission of the Association.

(9) No entertainment features by commercial organizations will be permitted in public space controlled by the American Library Association at the time of its annual meetings, without the approval of the Executive Secretary of the Association.

Committee:

Thomas P. Fleming
Lucy E. Fay, Chairman

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
BUREAU RECORD
APR 28
Copy

LIBRARIES AND 16MM. FILM SERVICE

Public Libraries With Established Film Service or With Active Interest in Establishing Some Phases of Film Service.

R.R. Munn, Librarian
Akron Public Library
Akron, Ohio

Elizabeth Smith
Albany Public Library
Albany, N.Y.

Pearle Burr
Tyrrell Public Library
Beaumont, Texas

Milton J. Ferguson
Brooklyn Public Library
Brooklyn, N.Y.

Hoyt R. Galvin, Director
Charlotte Public Library
Charlotte, N.C.

Carl B. Roden
Chicago Public Library
Chicago, Ill.

Karline Brown
Cincinnati Public Library
Cincinnati, O.

Mrs. Patricia Blair
Curator of Film Bureau
Cleveland Public Library
Cleveland, O.

Bertha Landers
War Film Coordinator
Dallas Public Library
Dallas, Texas

Ralph A. Ulveling, Librarian
Detroit Public Library
Detroit, Mich.

Richard B. Sealock
Gary Public Library
Gary, Indiana

Donald W. Kohlstedt, Librarian
Grand Rapids Public Library
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Jeanne Griffin
Kalamazoo Public Library
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Eileen Weber
Kitchener Public Library
Kitchener, Ontario, Canada

Richard E. Crouch, Librarian
London Public Library
London, Ontario

Clarence Graham, Librarian
Free Public Library
Louisville, Kentucky

Mrs. Philip M. Wilkinson
Dr., War Information Center
Milwaukee Public Library
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Glenn Lewis, Librarian
Main Library
Minneapolis Public Library
Minneapolis, Minn.

Margery C. Quigley, Librarian
Free Public Library
Montclair, N.J.

John B. Kaiser, Librarian
Newark Public Library
Newark, N.J.

Grace W. Gilman
Riverside Public Library
Riverside, Ill.

Robert F. Metzdorf
Educational Film Service
University of Rochester
Rochester, N.Y.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

For immediate release to the library press

A bill to extend rural public library service for some of the millions now without it was introduced into Congress on March 12, by Representative Emily Taft Douglas of Illinois and Senator Lister Hill of Alabama. Under terms of the bill, the United States government would provide funds up to $15,000,000 for demonstration over a four year period of types of service which are suited to rural areas. The bill also outlines means for studying methods of operation in rural areas and the effect of planning on a wide-area basis.

The program would operate through state library agencies which would submit to the United States Commissioner of Education, plans suited to local conditions. The bill eliminates federal control as soon as states submit plans which meet with specifications included in the bill.

The plans call for either a basic demonstration using $25,000 per year for four years, financed entirely by federal funds; or for an expanded plan by which the states could secure additional funds on the matching basis.

The bill, HR. 5742 and S. 1920 was referred to the Education Committee of the House and the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois

New address: 50 East Huron Street, Chicago 11, Illinois

For release November 19

Carl H. Milam, Executive Secretary of the American Library Association, predicts that the desire for good public library service will be greater in the next few years than before the war, because millions of men enjoyed such service in the army. Reviewing wartime developments in the annual report of the Association just published, he estimates that the emergency reliance of industry, labor and government on libraries will result in increased peacetime use. He also believes that appropriations for library service will rise, because "plans for library improvement and extension will have the support of ex-servicemen and their organizations.

"Wider use of books for general reading and reference will result. Generous appropriations make possible better service and more reading which in turn dispose the public mind to favor better support. There will be a larger demand for books about foreign countries, and for help in learning foreign languages. Books about the United States will become more used abroad".

The report terms the Army's wartime library organization "the greatest free, circulating library system which has ever existed". It pays tribute to the Army and Navy, publishers, authors and book manufacturers "for getting one hundred twenty million notable books into the hands of more than twelve million readers...

"Less spectacular but equally significant" was the use made of research materials during the war. The government organized elaborate machinery for obtaining enemy publications. Even since the close of the war, the Library of Congress has had

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Fargo. 4th ed. 1947. Cloth, $4.00. Ready in September.
Completely rewritten in the light of present day attitudes and trends.

School Libraries for Today and Tomorrow; Functions and Standards. 1945. 56p. $1.00.
Discusses the purposes of the School Library, its service to pupils and teachers in terms of organization, the reading program, social and occupational guidance, reference work, and curriculum development. Recommends standards.

Educational Motion Pictures & Libraries Gerald D. McDonald. 1942. 196p. $2.75.
A first attempt to look objectively at the library's responsibility with respect to educational motion pictures. A study sponsored by a Joint Committee of the Association of School Film Libraries, American Council on Education, American Film Center, and A.L.A.

Administering Library Service in the Elementary School. Jewel Gardiner, Leo B. Baisden, 1941. 176p. Illus. Cloth, $2.25.
Discusses the function of the library in the elementary school, its setup from the standpoint of organization and administration of the school to be served, book collection, non-book materials, personnel, and quarters. Addressed to teacher training agencies as well as to librarians.

Public Libraries in the Life of the Nation. Beatrice Sawyer Rossell. 1943. 114p. Cloth, $1.50.
Interprets librarianship to high school seniors and to college students. Enables young people to see librarianship as a whole and to appreciate both its tangible and intangible rewards. Part I describes outstanding examples of public library service in the United States--the second part indicates the kind of work that prospective librarians might expect to do in serving in or directing various types of libraries.

Lucile F. Fargo. 1938. Cloth, $2.50.
Activity Book No. 2; Library Projects for Children & Young People. Lucile F. Fargo. 1945. Cloth, $2.50.
Describe and tell how to carry out all kinds of activities that center in the library or which tie the library to the curriculum and to extra-curricular activities. Catchword heads. Analytical indexes.

A Basic Book Collection for Elementary Grades. ALA-NEA-NCTE Joint Committee, Gretchen Westervelt, chairman. 1943. 133p. $2.00.
1400 carefully chosen children's books--described, evaluated, and classified by subject. Buying and cataloging information given.

A Basic Book Collection for High Schools. ALA-NEA-NCTE Joint Committee, Jessie Boyd, chairman. 1942. 200p. $2.
Lists, classifies and evaluates 1500 titles. Intended not only to meet curricular needs and individual reading interests but to aid young people in understanding and meeting problems of the times. Buying and cataloging information given.

The Booklist; A Guide to Current Books. Twice monthly, except monthly in August. $5. a year. (Sample copy on request.)
The standard aid in the selection of recent books. From all books published about 200 each month are carefully described. Gives full buying and cataloging information, and for children's books the grade range. Books for young people listed in each issue.

Work with Children in Public Libraries Effie L. Power. 1943. 195p. Illus. Cloth, $3.00.
Tells how public library services for children fit into community-wide programs for the growth and development of boys and girls. Offers practical consideration of the book collection, planning, equipment, circulation, reference, reading-guidance, problems of adolescents.

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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
50 E. Huron Street, Chicago

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CEILING PROJECTOR PROGRAM

Instructions for Local Service Clubs

The Ceiling Projector for projecting microfilm copies of books on the ceiling above the user's bed for those unfortunates who find it difficult to hold a book and read normally has proved itself a worthwhile project for community betterment. Attached is a copy of a resolution passed at the 1947 Michigan Lions State convention which indicates the sentiments of those who have had actual experience with this program.

The proper way to set up this project in your community has been very definitely worked out as the result of extensive tests in various cities. Please make every effort to adhere to the entire plan as follows:

At one of your regular meetings invite representatives of all active service clubs in your city, as well as representatives of your public library and your local newspapers. Present to this meeting the following ideas:

a. That Ceiling Projectors and Microfilm Books should be made available to those in the community, hospitalized or shut-ins at home, who find it difficult to read normally.

b. That to do this job most effectively a common ceiling projector fund should be established by a newspaper and all contributions should be funnelled through this fund. The newspaper and the fund is extremely important in this program because:

   1. It places all contributors to the fund on the same basis.

   2. It opens the door for the handling of the smallest contributions.

   3. It insures the maximum amount of publicity for making the program a success by publicly acknowledging contributions and informing the community of this new service available to them. Your newspaper will find many opportunities for real human interest stories as this program unfolds.

c. That your Public Library should be the recipient of all machines and books because:

   1. Since the publisher's royalties on all microfilm books used in this program have been waived, it is important that some measure of control be exercised over the use only by those who find it difficult if not impossible to read normally.

X-Z 673 #301

Bulletin - Executive Sec'y.
Arkansas State Liby. Comm.
War Memorial Bldg.
Little Rock, Arkansas

Miss Marion Horton, Ed.
California Liby. Assn. Bulletin
1205 West Pico Street
Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss Marjorie Schramling, Ed.
Bull. of Calif. School Liby. Assn.
L.A.H.S., 4600 Olympic Blvd.
Los Angeles 6, California

News Notes of California Libraries
Attention: Librarian
California State Library
Sacramento, California

Miss Elizabeth H. Morton, Secy.
Canadian Library Council
c/o Nat'l. Research Council Library
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Ontario Library Review
Ontario Public Libraries Branch
Ontario Department of Education
Toronto, Ont., Canada

Bulletin - Chairman
Colorado Library Assn.
University of Denver Library
Denver, Colorado

Bulletin
Attn: State Librarian
Colorado State Library
Denver, Colorado

Mr. Ransom L. Richardson
Hartford Public Library
Hartford 3, Conn.

News Letter - Secretary
Connecticut Public Library
State Office Building
Hartford, Conn.

Bulletin - Editor
Connecticut Liby. Assn.
Silas Bronson Library
Waterbury, Conn.

News Letter - Editor
New England School Liby. Assn.
Windham High School Library
Willimantic, Conn.

Georgia Ls. News Bulletin
Georgia State Dept. of Education
Textbook and Library Service
Atlanta, Georgia

D.C. Libraries - Secretary
D. C. Library Association
Army Industrial College
Washington, D.C.

Miss Marg. C. Schindler, Ed.
Bulletin, D.C. Library Assn.
1629 Columbia Road
Washington 9, D.C.

Idaho Library News Notes
Attention: Librarian
Idaho State Traveling Library
Boise, Idaho

Illinois Libraries
Attn: Editor
Illinois State Library
Springfield, Illinois

Editor - Staff News
Chicago Public Library
Chicago, Illinois

Library Occurrent - Editor
Indiana Public Library Comm.
Indiana State Library &
Historical Bldg.
Indianapolis, Indiana

Iowa Library Quarterly
Iowa State Traveling Library
Historical Building
Des Moines, Iowa

Kansas Library Bull.
Attn: Editor
Kansas Traveling Libs. Comm.
Topeka, Kansas

Miss Bernice Bell, Ed.
Kentucky Library Assn. Bulletin
Louisville Public Library
Louisville 3, Kentucky

Miss Margaret Herdman, Ed.
Bulletin La. Liby. Comm.
The Library School
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge 3, Louisiana

Miss Ruth E. Lawrence, Ed.
Bulletin of the Maine
Library Assn.
Southwest Harbor, Maine

Bulletin - Editor
Massachusetts Liby. Assn.
Public Library
Brockton, Massachusetts

The Junior Librarian
Michigan Library Assn.
Michigan State Library
Lansing, Michigan

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QUOTATIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS STATING WHETHER THEY PREFER THE A.A.U.P. STATEMENT WITH ADAPTATIONS FOR LIBRARIANS OR A SPECIAL A.L.A. STATEMENT

Those Who Prefer the A.A.U.P. Statement

There are two principal reasons why I believe the 1940 Statement of Principles of the A.A.U.P. with proper adaptations and interpretations might be suitable for adoption by libraries.

First, the A.A.U.P. has had long experience with problems of tenure and the 1940 Statement is based upon practical as well as idealistic considerations. Librarians lack any such body of experience to guide them.

Second, there should be no substantial difference, at least in colleges and universities, between the treatment of librarians and the teaching staff. If librarians are an integral part of the academic staff, as I am convinced they should be, then principles applicable to a professor of history should apply also to a reference librarian.

Possibly a special A.L.A. statement is needed for public and other libraries with whose problems I am not particularly familiar.

R. B. Downs, Director
University of Illinois Library

From the point of view of the college or university librarian, the ALA-AAUP statement serves to identify the common purpose of educator and librarian by similar guarantees of personal freedom and conditions of employment. This identification is highly desirable and will contribute to staff morale.

The AAUP statement has provided the academic world with reasonable safeguards on a non-political professional basis. Safeguards which might grow out of civil service standards, or the economic guarantees of organized labor, or the temporary immunities of political ascendancy will not provide the continuity and essential protection of the AAUP statement. The professional basis should not be overlooked.

Robert A. Miller
Director of Libraries
Indiana University

Those Who Prefer An A.L.A. Statement

I believe that the A.L.A. should issue a statement of principles of tenure prepared particularly for librarians. Although I believe firmly that libraries should be considered educational institutions, it seems to me a return to a narrow interpretation of education to assume that a statement designed to cover those who carry on their work in the classroom is equally applicable to those who function in libraries. And it is in the carrying out of the educational work that questions of tenure and freedom arise.

One illustration will indicate the difference between the two fields. Freedom of action as a citizen is important to teachers and librarians alike and should be included in any such statement. The questions of freedom of discussion in the

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WHEN YOU WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN ABOUT A BILL

1. Remember that congressmen listen carefully to opinions from "back home" and they want to be kept informed about conditions in their districts. Base your letters on your own experiences and observations. Use illustrations and examples from your home district or state.

2. In writing to a senator address his letter to the Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.; and if to a Representative address him at the House Office Building, Washington 25, D.C. Be careful about the correct spelling of his name. Be sure to give your address and write your name legibly. Most congressmen are careful about answering personal letters.

3. Describe the bill you are interested in specifically. There are thousands of bills before Congress and unless you designate the specific bill your letter may be wasted.

4. Timing is very important. A letter to committee members should go to them while the bill is before the committee. A letter to Senators will get very little real consideration if the bill is not before the Senate for action. Remember that the average congressman has dozens of bills to consider, about which he has to make immediate decisions. Ordinarily, he will not concern himself much with bills which may not be before his house for months or which may never reach the floor at all.

5. Remember that short letters are most effective in writing your congressman. Ordinarily, such letters should be limited to one typewritten page or two pages of script. A congressman's mail is very heavy and he often skims through long letters or leaves them to his clerk.

6. Express yourself as pleasingly and effectively as possible. Remember that congressmen must be convinced that you are right, and the mere fact that you are in favor of a bill is not sufficient reason for his support.

7. Do not threaten, scold or intimidate. You will not win his help and cooperation by threatening to beat him at the next election or bragging about how powerful you are. Put yourself in your congressman's place and visualize the type of letter that would be effective with you.

8. Do not wear out your welcome with endless letters on the same subject. A few letters from many people are much more effective than many letters from a few people.

9. Never send form letters or include in your letter extracts from other letters being sent to Congress. Your congressman ordinarily is expert in distinguishing between mass propaganda correspondence and letters expressing the real convictions and ideas of the writers.

10. Unless you represent an organization having strong influence in his district, or unless you know him personally, do not waste stamps on a congressman living outside your home district. Ordinarily he is very little affected by such letters.

Above was prepared by Dr. Donald DuShane of the National Education Association

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THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Founded, 1876, and in continuous, active operation since then.

Headquarters at 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, in property owned by the Association.

It is the professional association for librarians. 1946 membership--15,800 from all states of U.S., and 49 foreign countries (the 216 foreign members join to get the publications).

The Association has a paid staff at Headquarters, but most of its work is done by about 600 volunteer committee members.

Its objectives:

To spread interest in public, school, university and college libraries, as a basis for adequate support and intelligent use.

To raise standards of library service, through improved education for librarianship, better methods, etc.

The Association is a large publisher of library booklists, aids and professional literature, much of which could not be published commercially.

The Association administers projects for various foundations and the U. S. Department of State (American libraries in foreign countries, for example). These are paid for by the foundation or the U. S. Government.

FUNDS

I Endowments

$2,000,000 from Carnegie Corporation
100,000 from Andrew Carnegie
40,522 from various sources

It is the loss in income from lowered interest rates that is causing the present financial difficulty, plus rising costs.

II Memberships

Professional
On a sliding scale, $2 to $10 per year, depending upon the salary of the librarian.

Institutional (Libraries, publishers, manufacturers of book supplies, etc.)
Sliding scale, $5 to $25, depending upon the income of the Institution.

Supporting
In 1946 there were 210 Contributing Members at $25 per year, and 41 Sustaining Members at $100 per year. They are trustees, the higher salaried librarians, publishers, and members of the public who are interested in the expansion and improvement of libraries.

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THE LIBRARY DEMONSTRATION BILL

I. Analysis of the Bill.

A. Objectives:

1. To provide a demonstration of adequate public library service to people now without it or inadequately served, primarily in rural areas.

2. To provide means for studying various methods of giving library service primarily in rural areas, and for studying the effect of planning on an area basis upon the development of library service.

B. Provisions:

1. State library agencies may submit plans for use of Federal funds in demonstrating public library service primarily in rural areas. These plans shall be drawn entirely by the State agencies and need not be uniform throughout the country.

2. Two types of plans may be submitted: one calling for a basic demonstration using $25,000 per year for 5 years in each state, financed entirely by Federal funds; or an expanded plan may be added to this which would allow States to match an additional $25,000 to $75,000 of Federal funds annually for 5 years.

3. The Commissioner of Education would be required to make an annual report to Congress upon the operation of the demonstrations and would be required to make a final, public report - evaluating the demonstrations.

C. Costs:

Annual Costs

1. Basic Plans	
51 states (including Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico) @ $25,000	$1,275,000
Administration @ 3%	38,250
Total annual cost, basic plans	$1,313,250
2. Expanded Plans	
51 states @ $75,000 annually	$3,825,000
Administration @ 3%	114,750
Total possible annual cost, expanded plans	$3,939,750
Total possible annual cost, basic plans	1,313,250
Greatest total possible annual cost	$5,253,000
3. Probable annual cost	
Basic plans	$1,313,250
Expanded plans 1/3 x $3,939,750	1,313,250
Total probable annual cost	$2,626,500

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Pamphlet Collection

SUGGESTIONS FOR A FOUR YEAR PLAN FOR LIBRARIES

The goals set down are not all attainable in four years--they are not all measurable. On the other hand they are goals on which emphasis might well be placed and toward which definite progress should be made by some concerted or special effort during the next four years.

Personnel.

1. Recruiting. (Shortage 20,000? 6,000, college and university; 2,000, library extension field; others.) Recruiting is the job of the whole profession, individuals and organized groups. It must take into account both present patterns of library work and future trends.

2. Specialists in work with children and young people and adults at local, state and national levels.

3. Subject specialists in college and university, public and other types of libraries.

4. State Public Library Supervisor in each state.

5. State School Library Supervisor in each state (negro also where schools segregate races).

6. Elementary School Library Advisor in each city or county school system.

7. Education and training.

   a. Study of education and training needed for various levels of library work.

   b. Improvement of accrediting program of the B.E.L.

   c. Development of acceptable patterns and programs of in-service training.

   d. Modification of library school curricula to provide for the training of specialists (adult education, county librarians, extension workers, hospital librarians, etc.)

8. Personnel administration.

   a. Establishment of sound position-classification plans.

   b. Provision of adequate salary schedules and salary budgets.

   c. Analysis of the utilization of personnel to insure professionals do professional work and clericals clerical.

   d. Improve working conditions, employment practices, welfare provisions etc.

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SOME FACTS ABOUT THE ALA BULLETIN

The ALA Bulletin is the official publication of the American Library Association, an organization of librarians, library trustees, libraries, and persons interested in library service. The Association is the chief spokesman of the modern library movement in North America and a leader in librarianship throughout the world. The activities of the Association are reported in the ALA Bulletin.

All members (more than 16,000) of the Association receive the ALA Bulletin each month upon payment of dues which range from $2.00 to $10.00 for regular memberships.

The ALA Bulletin goes to members in all states and all possessions of the United States, all provinces of Canada and 51 other countries throughout the world.

Typical articles to be found in the ALA Bulletin are indicated by the following titles: Projected Books, What About Salaries, A Reply Regarding Education for Librarianship, How Not to Control Atomic Energy (a plea for citizen education), The National Plan for Public Library Service, Direction in Library Education.

Editorial content of the ALA Bulletin is deliberately directed at executive librarians.

Who Reads the Bulletin?

Readers of the ALA Bulletin are forward-looking librarians who are members of the Association because they are interested in promoting library service. Consequently they want to keep abreast of the newest developments in librarianship on the planning or executive level. 62% of these librarians are head librarians or heads of departments who are expected to contribute ideas for the advancement of their library.

A Reader Survey of libraries in the Chicago Area and 15 other typical libraries indicates that the ALA Bulletin is read not only by every ALA member, but by an average of 1½ other persons. Says Mr. Sealock, librarian of the Gary Public Library: "Nearly everyone on my professional staff reads the ALA Bulletin; they have to if they want to keep up with what is going on in the profession."

What Do Librarians Buy?

Librarians buy books. Heads of departments and head librarians buy many thousands of dollars worth of books each year. They also buy books for themselves and for gifts. A reader survey indicates that librarians buy an average of 15 to 20 books each year for personal purposes.

Librarians also buy library equipment and building materials. They buy office desks, library furnishings, audio-visual equipment, flooring, sound deadening materials and other items in these categories, too numerous to mention.

To aid them in their purchases of books and other materials, they have asked for informative advertising. They want pre-publication announcements of new books and other information that will tell them what kinds of equipment or materials would be most suitable for libraries.

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American Library Association
50 East Huron Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Books of a scholarly character, or otherwise of more than passing value for reference libraries are listed in Books Published in the United States, 1945* which the American Library Association will publish in July.

The list is the third of a series published primarily for the information of foreign libraries, which reference librarians in this country find helpful as checklists of their holdings. The first selection of titles, Books Published in the United States, 1939-1943, listing about 1400 titles, was compiled by Charles F. McCombs; the two supplements, of which this is the second, together list approximately 1,000 titles and were compiled by Foster M. Palmer.

Rockefeller Foundation grants have made possible the publication of these lists by the American Library Association's Committee on Aid to Libraries in War Areas and nearly half of the books listed are sent to some thirty-five of these libraries.

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*Books Published in the United States, 1945. Compiled by Foster M. Palmer. 40 pages. 50¢.

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